

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN PLEASED BY BEAGLE PLEBISCITE RESULTS

PY261609 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Upon arriving at Government House at 0850 this morning, President Raul Alfonsin expressed, through an aide, his satisfaction over the outcome of the plebiscite on the southern conflict with Chile. Alfonsin stayed yesterday in his hometown of Chascomus, where he voted and from where he followed step by step the plebiscite. He returned to Olivos presidential residence last night.

Treaty To Be Signed 29 Nov

PY261455 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1421 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine and Chilean representatives will sign the peace and friendship treaty in the Vatican on Thursday, 29 November, at 1700 Rome time, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced in a communique released today. The following is the text of the communique:

"The president of the Republic has instructed the foreign minister to sign, in the name of the Argentine Government, the peace and friendship treaty with the Republic of Chile. The Government of the Republic of Chile has informed the Argentine Government that similar instructions have been imparted to the Chilean foreign minister. The Governments of Argentina and Chile have informed the Holy See that they have instructed their respective foreign ministers to sign the peace and friendship treaty at a solemn ceremony to be held in the Vatican on Thursday, 29 November, at 1700 Rome time."

It should be stated that taking into account the time difference, the treaty will be signed at 1200 Argentine time.

PERONIST LEADER CHALLENGES PLEBISCITE VOTE COUNT

PY262340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2129 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Herminio Iglesias, head of the Justicialist movement in Buenos Aires Province, today stated that he had conveyed to Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli his concern over government figures on the results of the plebiscite because the government reports do not agree with his own figures. Iglesias went to Government House today together with Rodolfo Ponce, who is in charge of the press department of the National Justicialist Council. Iglesias made his remarks upon leaving Government House after his meeting with the minister.

Error Officially Admitted

PY270016 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2312 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA) -- The overall percentage of voter turnout throughout the nation during yesterday's plebiscite has been reduced from 73.19 percent to 70.17 percent because of an error in the vote count for Buenos Aires Province. This was admitted tonight by Alberto Peluso, director of the National Electoral System, who said that National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise lists mistakenly included 600,000 negative votes in the provincial vote count. Peluso said that these 600,000 votes "must be counted as abstentions," which means that the percentage of voters who actually cast their vote in Buenos Aires Province dropped from 88 percent to 79.23 percent.

ALFONSIN PRAISES PERON; JUSTICIALISTS REACT

PY231815 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday praised former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron for what he described as her high spirit of cooperation with democracy and thanked her for her tacit support for the Beagle Channel treaty with Chile.

Questioned on an interview with Mrs Peron published in yesterday's issue of GENTE magazine Alfonsin said "on the occasions in which I have spoken with the senora I have realized the high spirit of cooperation she has with democracy. We are grateful to her for ratifying that willingness, linked as it is not only with the general aspects of democracy, but in these times with the problem we have to settle with the sister Republic of Chile." Alfonsin made the statement before leaving for Rosario to speak at a public rally in support of a "yes" vote in Sunday's plebiscite on the treaty.

The former president's statements in Madrid met with conflicting reaction in the Justicialist Party, which called for abstention in the plebiscite, with the more cautious leaders refusing to comment until proof was forthcoming that the statements were authentic. The Justicialist National Council sent a telegram to Mrs Peron asking her to ratify or rectify the statements published in the weekly. But Justicialist Senator Vicente Saadi, who was taken to task by Mrs Peron for branding Foreign Minister Dante Caputo a traitor for having approved the treaty, claimed the statements were apocryphal and could not have been made by the former president. "You can be certain they were made by some journalist or somebody close to a journalist who made them irresponsibly," he said.

Peronist businessman Jorge Antonio was also of the opinion the statements were not made by Mrs Peron and brushed them off, saying "the country has many problems and they have to be solved here, not in Madrid." But Juan Labake, a member of the Justicialist high command set up by Mrs Peron during her last visit here in May and June, said the statements were authentic and "undoubtedly express the thinking of Mrs Peron who does not do other than ratify what was said and signed by her" in the multi-party political agreement in June. He added the party's National Council should reconsider its attitude towards the treaty to keep it in line with the thinking of the party's chairwoman. Labake said the high command had already declared its support for the treaty and called for a "yes" vote in the plebiscite.

CAPUTO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC AMBASSADOR

PY240154 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2018 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (DYN) -- PRC Ambassador Wei Baoshan today visited the San Martin Palace to assess bilateral relations with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Also present at the meeting was Mario Pepe, chief of the Foreign Ministry Asian and Oceania Department, who later stated that "new fields of action in the commercial sector" were discussed during the meeting. Pepe added that "the bilateral relations are developing very well and that the PRC Government is willing to improve commercial and technical relations."

CGT LEADER WARNS AGAINST WORKER SANCTIONS

PY231836 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Justicialist Party Vice President Lorenzo Miguel moved a step closer to being elected secretary-general of the Federal Capital Metal Workers' Union (UOM) after a labour judge yesterday ruled that the only grouping opposing Miguel had not met the requirements for next week's polls.

In other union poll activity, the Labour Ministry appointed Enrique Melei as administrator of the Buenos Aires Hospital Workers' Union (ATSA) and instructed the union to hold new internal elections within 120 days. ATSA polls, held two weeks ago, were invalidated after dozens of ballot boxes were destroyed in an intentional fire. Jorge Triaca, one of the four national Unified CGT secretaries-general, yesterday warned that the government is creating "an atmosphere of confrontation that is not necessary" by warning state workers that it might sanction them if they protest for pay hikes.

On the strike front, the Restaurant Workers' Union (UTGRA) announced a 24-hour national walkout for next Wednesday to demand pay hikes, staff at the daily LA PRENSA began staging two-hour stoppages and work-to-rule measures, and Liniers meat market employees said they had started surprise strikes which could lead to bottlenecks in the supply of butchers beef. Labour Judge Juan Fegoli threw out a request by the Federal Capital UOM Green List, led by Ruben Marcos, to overrule a union electoral board decision to bar it from taking part in the polls next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The electoral board argued that some Green candidates had not proven they were actually employed as metal workers. But Fegoli did allow a San Martin UOM list to run in the elections against the current leadership of Mario Barrientos. Members of the Light Blue List, made up of Peronists and Intransigents, said the court decision, which overruled a San Martin UOM electoral board decision, means "the first time in 20 years that there will be an opposition list in the internal polls of the branch."

In ATSA a ministry delegate was appointed after the entire union board, led by Eduardo Severino, resigned. Opposition list members said they were pleased at the resignations but wanted polls to take place immediately and not in four months time. A list in the Textile Workers' Association (AOT) contested polls set for December claiming that 30 days, as determined by law, had not been set between the posting of the list of eligible voters and the election date.

Triaca yesterday met with presidential advisor Angel Robledo and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli to discuss wage demands and the status of the union polls process. Robledo, a Peronist, said he and Triaca had requested the meeting with Troccoli to "talk about ways of assuring the cleanest voting possible and the peace during these union polls which, in some cases, are evidently showing some worrisome signs." CGT sources yesterday said confederation leaders might call for a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin after Sunday's Beagle plebiscite in order to demand a faster pace in the socio-economic contract talks and to protest that government officials have shown up at the contract table with finished proposals which had not been discussed with labour and business.

LA PRENSA workers held yesterday two-hour work stoppages per shift while the administration sent telegrams to the Labour Ministry requesting its intervention in what the daily claimed to be a "clear attack on the freedom of the press."

IMF TRADE SURPLUS GOAL TO BE EASILY REACHED

PY252300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Argentina will comfortably reach its trade surplus goal announced to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in spite of an increase in imports, according to a National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) report published yesterday. The favourable trade balance is due to a 12-percent hike in exports in the last eight months, as compared to the same period last year. Imports, on the other hand, dropped by five percent during the same period. Imports have, despite this recent slump, gone up in the past four months, the report said. INDEC figures show a foreign trade surplus up to the end of August 1984 of 3.3 billion (thousand million) dollars.

NEW LABOR, MINES MINISTERS INSTALLED

PY270137 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] We will now hear from correspondent Jaime Siles at Government House.

[Begin report] Ladies and gentlemen, this is the Panamericana mobile unit reporting from Government House. President Hernan Siles Zuazo has denied press reports that in recent days he has had health problems. The president said that at no time has he suffered from any health problem. My heart is sound and, therefore, I will go forward, he told Panamericana. President Siles Zuazo made this statement after the ceremony during which he installed engineer Luis Ponier and Jorge Medina Pinedo as the new ministers of mines and metallurgy and of labor, respectively. [end report]

PDC RETURN TO GOVERNMENT NOT YET DECIDED

PY261253 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Raul Ossio Sanjines has told Radio Panamericana that the PDC will not return to the government for the time being. The reason for this decision is that the PDC previous decision to abandon the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity emerged from a PDC national conference. Therefore, to reconsider the return of the PDC to the government, another national conference will be necessary to reverse the previous decision.

The possibility of the PDC accepting an invitation by the president of the Republic to return to the government has been postponed, and will be subjected to the decision of the PDC national conference that will be held toward the end of December or the beginning of January 1985.

REACTIONS TO GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

Workers, Peasants Unions

PY241520 [Editorial Report] La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 24 November reports that Bolivian workers in general have reacted negatively to the economic measures adopted by the government. The report begins by saying that "the Bolivian Peasant Workers Confederation has stated that the economic measures are submitting the country to greater foreign dependency and to a growing impoverishment of our rural workers, miners, and workers in general." The Peasant Workers Confederation adds that "these measures represent a heavy blow for rural workers, increasing the cost of agricultural production, and discouraging work in the fields, and provoking a massive migration to the urban areas."

The announcer goes on to say that Bolivian factory workers have also categorically rejected the economic measures released by the government. In a note released to Radio Panamericana, the Factory Workers Confederation of Bolivia states: "After a unbiased and thorough study of the latest measures, acting with moral solvency and with the traditional seriousness, the Executive Committee of the Factory Workers Confederation wants to make known to the people and to the working class that this sector categorically rejects the measures included in the well-known package of 26 decrees and an executive resolution, because they are against the interests of the Bolivian people, and especially of the workers in general." The note adds that a deadline has been set for next Monday for the government to respond to the factory workers petition.

The Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left [PRIN] termed as "brutal" the economic package formulated by the government. The document released by the PRIN and forwarded to Radio Panamericana states: "The establishment of official prices is a deception because without being accompanied by complementary measures for price and hoarding control against speculators, large agroindustrial producers, importers, and distributors, the prices will continue to be manipulated by these hoarders and speculators." The PRIN document adds that the unpopular government of the Democratic Popular Unity [UDP] with the ill-faith that rests with it, has disregarded the fact that the needs of the Bolivian people are not satisfied with the limited figures on which they base their estimates, and adds that there are other things such as food products, housing, clothing, health, education, and others that must be taken into account. The note adds that "the PRIN repudiates the UDP government and fully supports the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]."

The Coro-Coro Mineworkers Union has also condemned and rejected the economic measures adopted by the government. "We reject the economic measures imposed by the IMF and implemented by the UDP government."

The Planning and Coordination Ministry Employees Union has announced its rejection of the economic measures imposed by the UDP government, and condemned the discriminatory policy of wages and salaries established by the current regime. This union has also criticized the COB's position of lifting the indefinite general strike after having achieved practically nothing for the workers.

The announcer adds that the COB has expressed its opposition to the economic package released during the past few hours by the UDP government. Union leader (Noel Vazquez) has read the main parts of the COB document rejecting the economic package released by the government. The document states that "the government measures only ratify the fact that the COB's efforts to reject the reported measures are absolutely valid." (Vasquez) added: "The general meeting of COB workers held yesterday overwhelmingly agreed to suspend the general strike to make a calm analysis of the economic package with its rank and file."

The Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI] will reportedly also present a note to the Senate seeking to force the cabinet ministers to explain the essence and the content of the economic package announced on 22 November. FRI leader Oscar Zamora Medinacelli has termed antipopular and antinational the economic measures which worsen the anxiety of the people. He added that he will seek the annulment of these measures because they represent an attack on the workers' interests. He also said that these measures are unconstitutional because they were promulgated without the participation of the legislative branch.

Bus Owners Union

PY222008 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Upon failing to reach a satisfactory agreement with the La Paz Departmental Labor Federation and after the resignation of two Communist ministers, the Democratic and Popular Unity government has decided to implement new economic measures without waiting for anyone's approval. This statement was made by the minister of industry, commerce and tourism.

The new measures were revealed just before noon at Government House. The first measures to be announced were the new prices for oil by-products. The reactions to the new measures were heard almost instantly. Some sectors protested.

Radio Panamericana has learned of the reactions from important sectors such as the transporters who are affected considerably by the new prices for fuels and lubricants. Edgar Sandoval, leader of the Bus Owners Union, said that new bus fares for public transportation may be implemented in the next few hours. He added that the new bus fare will be real this time.

To implement the new bus fares the bus owners are waiting for more details such as the new dollar exchange rate and the price of lubricants and other by-products so that the experts of this sector -- who were already making a study -- can determine as soon as possible, possibly this afternoon, bus fares for public transportation. Edgar Sandoval pointed out that there is still nothing official on the new economic measures.

Victor Morales, the peasant representative in the Bolivian Labor Federation indicated that as usual when the government implements new measures the peasants are the ones most affected. This is what Morales told Radio Panamericana right after the government's measure establishing new prices for gasoline and other oil by-products were revealed. Morales added that the peasants, who have endured all kinds of irregularities and damage due to the bus owners arbitrary decision to establish very high transportation fares, will now have to endure a new escalation of transportation fares which will hurt the peasant sector and the consumers of food products.

U.S. DOLLAR-PESO EXCHANGE RATE ANNOUNCED

PY230308 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] According to information disclosed to Radio Panamericana by an authorized government spokesman, the official exchange rate for the U.S. dollar will be 9,500 Bolivian pesos. This is part of the economic measures approved by the UDP government.

LA PAZ WORKERS LAUNCH GENERAL STRIKE 28 NOV

PY270305 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The La Paz workers have decreed an indefinite general strike protesting the economic measures enacted by the UDP government. The strike will begin on 0000 on 28 November. The decision has been made in keeping with the resolutions adopted at the meeting held by the La Paz Departmental Labor Organization this afternoon. (Toribio Hinojoza), executive secretary of the organization, said that the La Paz workers demand that the 19 point of the COB emergency plan be implemented, because it is the only way of favoring those who live on fixed salaries.

[Beginning (Hinojoza) recording] Primarily, we reject the economic measures enacted by the government.

At 1430 on 28 November, workers will stage a rally and a march at the historic San Francisco Square. [end recording]

ARMY MINISTER ISSUES NOTE ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY240354 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Expressing support for the political opening process, the Army has released an official note condemning arbitrary maneuvers aimed at the indirect elections to be held on 15 January.

[Begin Carlos Rodriguez report from Brasilia] Army Minister General Walter Pires has reaffirmed through an official note his support for the political opening process. The note states that the Army maintains its firm decision to support President Figueiredo's political opening process that will be consolidated with the election of the next president of the Republic by the Electoral College according to law.

The note adds that the nation, which has always counted on the support of the Armed Forces at the most decisive moments of its history, can rest assured that the desires for the preservation of all democratic institutions will be fulfilled.

The Army minister's note was well received in political circles. Congressmen feel that this statement undermines any possible attempt to disrupt the presidential succession process. [end report]

The Army minister's note was a total surprise to the Navy and Aeronautics ministries, which only learned about its existence after its publication by the press. In any case, it was interpreted as the reaffirmation of the military position regarding party policy and the Armed Forces' loyalty to their exclusively constitutional mission.

President of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party Ulysses Guimaraes has praised and lauded the Army minister's note, stating that it is in keeping with the democratic traditions of our Armed Forces.

COMMENTS ON PDS PARTY LOYALTY DECISION

Viewed as 'Last-Ditch Attempt'

PY231115 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- In a last-ditch attempt to maintain alive the candidacy of Paulo Maluf for the presidency of Brazil, the official Social Democratic Party [PDS], Wednesday voted to demand of its members "party fidelity" for next January's Electoral College election.

In a tumultuous session at party headquarters of members of the national directorate of the party, Maluf's request to vote fidelity was passed 74-8. But some 39 members of the directorate were absent.

The vote was taken despite last week's decision made by Brazil's Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE), the highest electoral court in the land, which said that the fidelity rule could not be invoked for the Electoral College. A party can demand fidelity of its members on legislative matters, the tribunal said, but not in the case of the Electoral College.

Wednesday's session was extremely controversial because many members of the PDS Party have said they plan to vote for the opposition presidential candidate Tancredo Neves, or actively support Neves' campaign if they do not have a vote in the 686-person Electoral College.

The PDS directorate hoped that by demanding fidelity the dissidents could be forced back to Maluf's side. The penalty if the fidelity rule could be enforced would be loss of mandate for any senator, elected official who broke ranks.

But Wednesday's PDS decision was deemed to be unenforceable by political commentators since so many prominent PDS members have already left the party's ranks and pledged support to Neves.

Among the directorate members who did not even bother to show up at the Wednesday session were Civil Cabinet Chief Joao Leitao de Abreu, House of Deputies PDS whip Nelson Marchesan, Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto and former Bahia State Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes.

Rio Grande do Sul Governor Jair Soares, when he heard the result of the vote, said he would resign from the PDS directorate.

Dissident members of the PDS directorate said they would appeal the fidelity vote to the TSE, and expected the court to return the same verdict it made last week -- that fidelity could not be demanded for the Electoral College.

Maluf is widely believed to be using the fidelity maneuver as the last chance to pick up electoral college votes. All polls, except Maluf's own, give Tancredo Neves a wide margin of victory in the Electoral College, which is made up of 69 members of the Federal Senate, all 479 federal deputies and 138 state deputies. Although Maluf is the official candidate of the government's own party, President Figueiredo has given only lukewarm support to his candidacy, preferring to guarantee the electoral process rather than go all-out for his party's choice. Maluf captured the PDS nomination after bitter infighting which culminated with a significant number of important PDS members splitting off and supporting the opposition candidate. Since the August convention, Maluf's support has eroded steadily, even within the government.

There have been rumors that the Sao Paulo federal deputy might even resign his candidacy if the party fidelity issue were not voted in his favor, although he has denied this possibility repeatedly.

Seen as 'Shocking'

PY231629 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Self-Destruction of a Great Party"]

[Text] Ungloriously, the PDS ceased yesterday to be a political party and became an inquisition tribunal at the service of Paulo Maluf's presidential candidacy. The party no longer has a role to play in the process of political liberalization and in the context of a democratic regime. By arbitrarily enacting its functions of suspending, weakening, and removing the mandates of its own members, the PDS is politically and morally sinking before the Constitution, the electorate, and the country's civilian society.

Appropriate warnings against the act of partisan suicide have been made. All the legal and ethical advice has been clearly imparted to the PDS National Directorate. Nevertheless, the Maluf faction that commands the PDS preferred to plunge wholeheartedly into the waters of insanity. With a vote of 74-to-8, the members of the National Directorate decided to declare that party loyalty was a closed question, meaning that PDS members must mandatorily abide by a decision of the National Directorate to vote for Paulo Maluf at the Electoral College.

However, the meeting of the Directorate was noteworthy by the absence of several of its outstanding members -- party President Augusto Franco, Vice Presidents Amaral Peixoto and Jose Lins, leaders Nelson Marchezan and Aloisio Chaves, Civilian Cabinet Chief Joao Leitao de Abreu, and almost all the cabinet ministers -- and by the fact that Secretary General Homero Santos voted against the decision, and the PDS vice presidential candidate Flavio Marcilio abstained.

The inquisitional decision was backed by the number of votes, but it suffered from a shocking lack of quality. Those who care for their reputation of political responsibility and have a sense of shame refused to enter history with such an indelible stigma.

As a way of compensation, the participants of the party loyalty coup decided to completely do away with ceremony. They no longer want to wait for the Electoral College to meet. The hunt of the dissidents is to begin immediately by means of disciplinary proceedings brought against the "unfaithful." The juridical heresy runs deep, and now it tries to punish for the presumption of divergent vote. This involves a presumption of party disloyalty on top of a pile of preposterous machinations. This is an unprecedented spectacle in the annals of our Republic. In the homestretch of the democratic transition, the party that had to be out in front in the process of political liberalization, because of its responsibility in keeping it going, has transgressed into the nemesis of the political project of President Figueiredo. It abandons the mission for the recovery of the freedoms and privileges of the state of law to assume the role of undermining that recovery. What has been a great party that rendered services for maintaining the conservative basis of the regime and even for upholding the spirit of democracy in the midst of the authoritarian travails of the revolution, now can only exhibit the evidence of its self-destruction.

Nobody wanted to see, not even the opposition, this disintegration. A strong and influential party in a centrist position is of fundamental benefit for the stability of the institutions and for the sure, cautious, balanced, and tranquil development of the Brazilian democratization process.

Unfortunately, those who are responsible for the transformation of the National Directorate into a pro-Maluf body took a different option, that of political bankruptcy. But the political class and the nation will not accept the idea that henceforth the facts and decisions should be guided by the compass of folly and disaster. The country's destiny must stand above the destruction of a great party, and the nation will have to find another party that can look after its supreme interests under the banner of a good cause.

VICE PRESIDENT CHAVES WITHDRAWS FROM PDS

PY260035 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia -- Vice President Aureliano Chaves today asked that his membership with the PDS be cancelled. The initiative of the vice president came 3 days after the PDS liberal front decided to create a new party this year.

VIOLENCE, ARRESTS CONTINUE UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

Government Secretary on Measures

PY261935 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadras has said that the actions of police and Army forces are strictly preventive measures. He added that the situation in the country is absolutely normal. In this regard, Cuadras has stated:

[Begin recording] The activities over the weekend were absolutely normal. The police forces backed by Army personnel carried out inspection and control operations in different points of the capital and in some provinces. These are strictly preventive measures to check on the information received from the security organizations. The people are not against them. Life throughout the nation on Saturday and Sunday was completely normal; in other words, tranquillity prevailed over the weekend. The minor problems throughout the nation [words indistinct] in the bulletin of the National Social Communications Agency. [end recording]

The minister added that the preventive measures were carried out in the main streets of the city. Asked about an intensification of subversive actions, Cuadras said:

[Begin recording] Well, due to the information we received last Friday, especially yesterday about the explosive device that was deactivated near the Defense Ministry and the attack near a naval patrol in Talcahuano, we were forced to take some (?preventive measures) [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Minister Cuadras then said that the control measures may be intensified or reduced according to the circumstances. Regarding the distribution of pamphlets, Minister Cuadras said that the government is aware of this situation and the rumor campaign, but that this campaign is not of much concern because it is carried out by minority groups that want to obstruct public order. In conclusion, Cuadras said that it may be possible that the curfew will be enforced earlier tonight but that this is being evaluated in the light of events.

Curfew in Concepcion, Arauco

PY261950 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Restrictions on the nighttime movement of the vehicles will be enforced starting tonight from 2200 local time until 0500 in Concepcion and Arauco. The state of emergency zone of the eighth region released Communique No 170 expressing the need to adopt some restrictive measures in accordance with the circumstances and needs prevailing in the southern zone.

Numerous Raids, Detentions

PY261833 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Report by journalist Tati Penna of the Santiago Journalist's Association -- live]

[Text] [Begin report] Many towns were raided over the weekend by joint forces of Carabineros, the Armed Forces, and National Intelligence Center (CNI) members. About a dozen neighborhoods of Santiago were affected. Coronel Oriente, Santa Julia, (Lorrigio), a sector of Juan Antonio Rios, the General Velazquez neighborhood, and the Santiago shantytowns.

Selective raids took place in La Faena, as well as in the neighborhoods of Santa Monica, Juanita Aguirre, Jaime (Eisaguirre) Araucanino, San Gregorio, Villa Francia, and (Vailledor) Sur.

So far five detentions have been confirmed at the Juan Antonio Rios shantytown, one in Santa Julia, 14 youths in Colonia (Lenta), and an undetermined number of members of the Employment for the Heads of Family Project in the shantytown of (Emi Galan). Residents of the Colon Oriente shantytown have said that their parish priest, Eugenio Gonzalez, was threatened with death and accused of promoting the protests. He was also warned that if a protest took place on Tuesday, his chapel would be blown up with dynamite.

Residents of many sectors of Santiago witnessed the threats made by Carabineros and civilians. People are detained in the streets, beaten, and then released soon afterward. The Solidarity Vicariate has reported that raids also took place in Talcahuano today at dawn. Five persons were arrested in their own homes, but their detention has not yet been recognized by any authority. In (Arica), three persons were detained on 24 November, and habeas corpus petitions have been filed on their behalf. The presidents of the student federation and the taxi drivers association of this city are among them. There are also five other detained persons, but no habeas corpus petitions have been presented for them yet. Their detentions have still not been acknowledged by the authorities. The vicariate also reported that some mining leaders were reportedly detained in Rancagua, but their names have not yet been confirmed.

Meanwhile, many social, political, and labor associations continue expressing support for the protest scheduled for 27 and 28 November.

This has been a report from Santiago, Chile, for Radio Nacional Buenos Aires. [end report]

Thank you, Tati Penna, who has recovered her freedom and continues reporting from Chile and who will do so tomorrow on the day of protest.

Explosions in Santiago

PY270315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 27 Nov (AFP) -- A number of strong explosions were felt tonight in most of Santiago as of 2305 local time. Police and unofficial sources had not by midnight supplied information as to the sites of the explosions or their effects. Many residents of half a dozen large neighborhoods of Santiago called radio and television stations to ask for details, but the situation was very confusing because of the restrictions to which news media are subject in Chile and the fact that a curfew is in effect in most large cities of the country. According to AFP correspondents, the explosions, which shook the tallest buildings of the city, caused panic among the 4 million residents.

The explosions occurred shortly before the 12th national day of protest against General Augusto Pinochet's military government. Two devices containing more than 30 kg of explosives have been exploded in recent weeks, one near the building which houses the military government junta and the other close to a police station and the offices of the governor of Valparaiso, 250 km north Santiago. On Friday 23 November, military experts defused a powerful dynamite charge which was inside a car parked near the Chilean Defense Ministry, it should be recalled.

Woman Burns Herself

PY261358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Lota, Chile, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Catholic Church sources have reported that a woman set herself afire on a street in the city of Lota, southern Chile, after reporting that she had been abused and raped by presumed police agents.

The 24-year-old victim, Marcia Miranda Diaz, died today in a regional hospital in Concepcion (500 km south of Santiago), after 15 hours of agony. She received burns over 90 percent of her body Friday at noon after she poured kerosene on her clothes and set fire to them in the middle of a crowded park in Lota, a coal-producing area near Concepcion.

The local Carabineros central office has reported that the victim was insane and that her unbalanced mental condition had led her to committing suicide. However, a doctor and relatives have stated that the woman was only retarded, with the level of a 16-year-old. French priest Bernardo Doudier also said he has a note which involves other persons in her suicide. Duodier, who has lived in Chile for 15 years, was the addressee of a letter the woman left in his parish moments prior to her immolation before astonished and powerless passersby.

In her letter, Marcia Miranda reports that armed civilians detained her and forced her to accuse the priest of being involved in political or subversive activities against the military government, the sources stated. The letter reports how she was beaten, forced into a car, and taken to a house near the beach where she was again punched and beaten with clubs, raped, and humiliated. Under such pressure, Marcia Miranda wrote charges against the priest, with whom she was working at the San Juan Evangelista parish in Lota, where the 40-year-old French priest runs a youth center. The sources reported that the murderers wanted to accuse the priest of possessing weapons.

The woman, who in her letter dramatically explains things to the priest, was captured on two occasions, on 10 and 30 September, according to her report. Her relatives also report that Carabineros had detained her before, on 4 September, the date of a national day of popular protest against the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

A year ago, a worker killed himself in the same manner in front of Concepcion cathedral, demanding information on his daughter detained by agents of the National Intelligence Center, the secret police of the military rules, it should be recalled.

OPPOSITION PARTIES PROTEST GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Socialists Protest Leader's Arrest

PY232353 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Report from Santiago for Buenos Aires Radio Nacional]

[Excerpts] Father Santiago Tapia, 74, will be designated new Vicar of Solidarity in Santiago within the next few hours. A press conference will be held at the Santiago Archbishopric during which Msgr Fresno will officially announce the new vicar.

In the student sector, we have been told that an indefinite strike has been staged all this week in the northern University of Antofagasta protesting the dismissal of three students, including Oscar Pena, student federation president, and the expulsion of 11 students. The strikers are also protesting the authorities' decision to dissolve the student federation. A meeting was held yesterday among students, teachers, and some church representatives who offered themselves as mediators. The students decided to lift the strike on 26 November provided that the authorities cancel the measures adopted. In any case, it is presumed that the measures will not be revoked and that the strike will continue.

Finally, Carlos Brione, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, has (?reported) the detention of Joaquin Soto, leader and militant of that organization. Soto, a carpenter, has been detained by National Intelligence Center agents. Brione added that Soto can only be accused of fighting for the recovery of our democratic rights. He demanded the immediate release of Soto, and called on all opposition groups to join the national protest on 27 and 28 November in a great mobilization to reject the state of siege and to end the current regime.

The General Council of the Socialist Bloc also emphatically condemned the detention of its leader, Joaquin Soto. According to the Socialist Bloc, this is another example showing that the dictatorship is desperate and is therefore resorting to the use of force and repression against opposition leaders who fight for democracy. The Socialist Bloc, in addition to demanding Soto's immediate release, also called on its members to join the day of national protest [word indistinct] to accelerate the end of the dictatorship.

PDC Issues Statement

PY241758 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 23 Nov (EFE) -- The Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today issued a public statement charging Pinochet's administration with being responsible for violence and injustice and having a lust for absolute power. In the statement which the PDC sent to foreign correspondents, it once again protested against the state of siege which, aided by total censorship of information, has merely helped to step up repression and conceal the serious domestic crisis.

According to the PDC leadership, "the wave of repression carried out in sweeps through neighborhoods of defenseless people living in total material and moral neglect has been extended to the church, and is now reaching out into the political leadership." They added that while the government was promising to issue laws which would regulate the political activities, a police onslaught was being unleashed against the representatives of the political parties. The PDC statement goes on to say that "we decry this campaign because it is underhanded, unbridled, and carried out with total impunity, without regard for anyone's rights, and with a cover-up by means of press censorship."

"We demand that the government fully disclose its intentions and tell the people whether it truly plans to enact a transition to democracy or whether its real desire is to stage a return to the unforgettable tragedy which took place following 11 September 1973 (date of the military coup d'etat)," the statement adds.

The Christian Democrats also demand that the truth be told about several police cases in which the government and its services appear to be involved. They also charge the military government with worsening the crisis which promises increasingly serious days ahead for Chilean families.

The note adds that "despite everything, we Christian Democrats are struggling (against the government) by simply exercising our rights and demanding that these rights be respected in every citizen." The largest Chilean opposition party feels that the repudiation of the state of siege at the domestic and international level is a positive step toward putting an end to repression and terrorism and moving into democracy, for which the regime's only answer is blind force. The statement concludes by saying that "this senseless situation must end. Prisoners must be released and normalcy restored in the country to allow Chileans to resolve our problems in a democratic fashion."

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS BEAGLE VOTE 'GOOD NEWS'

PY262020 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said that he believes that the large number of favorable votes in the plebiscite in Argentina will encourage that country's legislative branch to approve the agreement over the southern border conflict. Minister Del Valle made these statements at the end of the dedication of the Cardinal Samore Square.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] Cardinal Samore's task was the first step, the most decisive step, in reaching this final agreement.

[Reporter] Could you give us your opinion on the Argentine vote on the agreement?

[Del Valle] It is very good news for Chile since it represents another step forward to conclude these negotiations. The next step will be the signing of the agreement by the two foreign ministers in Rome, then the approval of the legislative branches, and finally the ratification by the (?presidents). In other words, we are taking another step forward each day. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle then stated that the magnitude of the support for the agreement during the Argentine plebiscite is a very good result, much better than was expected.

[Begin recording] It is a very good result, much better than expected. These types of results always sway a large number of undecided persons to join the majority. I think that if the plebiscite were to be repeated the number of persons voting "yes" would be even higher. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle then voiced his satisfaction over the manner in which this subject is being discussed in Chile, as well as the level of the discussions.

[Begin recording] I am satisfied. There have been some dissident opinions, but this is quite natural and we were aware of it, and these disagreements have been voiced in a (?superficial), a very superficial manner. I believe that these opinions have been voiced with patriotism, and there is no reason to believe otherwise. However, there is a great majority in favor of the agreement. There is no doubt about this. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLODES IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA262126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2115 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota, 26 Nov (EFE) -- A car bomb exploded today near the American Embassy in Bogota, injuring at least two persons. The explosion occurred at 2050 GMT.

Embassy officials have recently received threats against their lives from drug traffickers after the Colombian Government authorized the extradition of five persons accused of smuggling drugs into the United States.

Colombian Woman Killed

PA262157 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Bogota, 26 Nov (AFP) -- According to reports by radio stations, the explosion of a car bomb in front of the U.S. Embassy in downtown Bogota today left one person dead and two injured.

The privately owned Radio Cadena Nacional [RCN] network reported that the dead victim has been identified as Marta de Betancur, a 30-year-old mother of five. Mrs Betancur was accompanying a friend who was making arrangements to obtain a visa. The injured were two passersby.

The blast occurred near the embassy's northeastern wing shortly before 2100 GMT and the area was immediately cordoned off by the police. No diplomatic official was hurt, it was reported.

Six vehicles, some of which belonged to the embassy, were destroyed and the window panes of the embassy and nearby buildings were shattered.

No Embassy Personnel Injured

PA270402 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota -- A dynamite charge placed under a Fiat 147 automobile, which exploded at approximately 1600 local time, killed one person and wounded five others and destroyed several automobiles, creating panic in the section where the U.S. Embassy is located in this capital.

Local authorities are still investigating, but no organization has claimed responsibility for this terrorist attack, which provoked the mobilization of the police corps, the Administrative Department of Security [DAS], and other members of the state intelligence organizations.

The explosion, which could be heard 5 km away, shattered many windows. It was precisely one of these windows -- pieces of which fell everywhere -- which injured Mrs Marta Cardona de Betancur in the neck, slicing her jugular and carotid arteries, killing her immediately. In addition, 20-year-old Jose Francisco Vargas Gonzalez, 17-year-old Obdulio Arturo Gomez, [name indistinct], and two other citizens -- whose identities have not been confirmed -- were injured.

It was initially believed that a [word indistinct] had exploded, but the police have officially confirmed to Super Noticias that two men had thrown from a vehicle with license plate No FA7276, the dynamite charge, which seconds later exploded and brought about such deplorable consequences.

It is [words indistinct] official version that the Fiat Mirafiori automobile, from which the charge was thrown, was stolen in August from the traffic department's installation in Socha municipality. Miraculously, the explosive shocks did not reach the U.S. Embassy installations, located on 38th Street between 8th and 13th Avenues, where more than 150 people were working at the time. Local authorities have found on the site, parts of a book titled "The Drug and Traitorous Paradise."

U.S. Embassy officials were threatened last week, and some of them left the country. However, Ambassador Lewis Tambs said he would remain in Colombia despite the threats, issued as reprisals for the government's decision to extradite drug traffickers.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVES DEATH THREATS

PA270307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Bogota, 26 Nov (EFE) -- Spanish Ambassador Manuel Garcia-Miranda y Rivas has received several telephoned death threats in Bogota.

Diplomatic and police sources have confirmed that the threatening telephone calls against the chief of the Spanish mission and other officials have increased since the arrest of eight Colombians who were accused of drug trafficking in Madrid.

The Spanish Government is currently studying the extradition of Jorge Luis Ochoa and Gilberto Rodriguez, arrested 15 November in Madrid, who are listed as leaders of the Latin American mafia and whose presence have been requested by several federal courts in the United States.

The Spanish Embassy has doubled its vigilance system at the mission and at the embassy officials' residences.

GOVERNMENT, FARC BEGIN NEW TRUCE 1 DECEMBER

PA261527 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota -- Peace efforts in Colombia received a new, strong boost within the past few hours when the government and guerrillas declared that, effective 1 December, the process of allowing guerrillas to return to a full civilian life will begin. This was announced by journalist Alberto Rojas Puyo, one of the members of the commission for the verification of the peace agreements. Rojas Puyo met with the top leaders of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], a communist group, this weekend.

The meeting of the commission was held in La Esperanza, in the eastern mountainous region, approximately 200 km from Bogota. Rojas Puyo said that despite certain negative factors which still prevail, the two sides decided to comply with the 28 May cease-fire agreement and to begin a definitive truce on Saturday.

This will help the members of FARC, the main guerrilla group of the four that signed the peace agreement, resume normal lives as citizens, with all the guarantees granted by the Constitution, while the government will seek to restore normalcy to areas affected by violence and speed up economic and social reforms agreed upon in the peace treaty. It should be recalled that many of these reforms are already under study by the congress.

ANTI-KIDNAPPING, EXTORTION MEASURES ADOPTED

PA120442 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Report on communique issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency in Bogota on 20 November]

[Text] Today at a ministers council presided over by President Belisario Betancur, the national government adopted strict measures to combat kidnapping and extortion.

Under the new measure, at least 30 criminal investigatory judges will be assigned exclusively to investigate and prosecute kidnappings, extortion and related crimes, as described in Articles 268 and 355 of the Penal Code which read as follows:

Article 268. Kidnapping for ransom. A person who seizes, captures and detains or hides another person for the purpose of demanding some gain or any sort of profit in exchange for the release of that person, or to demand the commission or omission of some act; or for politically motivated propaganda; will be liable to a sentence ranging from 6-15 years imprisonment.

Article 355. Extortion. A person who forces another person to commit, tolerate, or omit an action for illicit gain for himself or for a third party, will be liable to a sentence of ranging from 2-10 years imprisonment. The penalty will increase by one-half to three-quarters if the extortion takes the form of a threat to do something that could result in public tragedy, misfortune, or danger.

Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez stated that these judges will apply the abbreviated procedures stipulated in Law No 2 of 1984, and will have a 30-day period to write the briefs. At the end of that period, they will hold hearings and then issue a ruling. The minister also said that the judges will act in conjunction with a judicial police team made up of members of the National Police, the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, and other auxiliary agencies. On orders from the investigatory judge, members of this team will quickly act as soon as there is a kidnapping or extortion case. The judges will be authorized to search for evidence throughout the country.

Today, the justice minister and the director of criminal investigations convened a meeting with regional criminal investigations directors to study the implementation of the measure approved by the ministers council and to draw up the appropriate plans.

The 30 investigatory judges will distribute all of their pending cases to other judges, in order to dedicate all of their time to investigating such crimes.

The communique issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency continues as follows:

The measures, adopted by decree, state that persons acting as intermediaries in kidnappings and extortion cases for profit, will be severely punished. Persons sentenced by the investigatory judges will be sent to the Gorgona Island penal colony. The national government reiterates to the public its categorical and unyielding determination to combat kidnapping and extortion by all legal means. At the same time, it voices its concrete decision to provide security for all good citizens, in accordance with the constitutional precepts that rule the country's democratic life.

PRESIDENT PROMISES TO ENFORCE CONSTITUTION

PA222345 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Upon expressing his gratitude to fellow party members for holding a demonstration of support, President Leon Febres Cordero said that when he defends the enforcement of the Constitution and the law he does so thinking of the people, convinced that with popular decision and action no one will attempt to destroy democracy and justice.

The demonstration took place late in the afternoon and, after a rally at the La Merced Plaza, supporters marched to Independence Plaza. From the presidential palace, the president made a speech in which he said that those who think they can live or have the intentions of living outside the Constitution and law in Ecuador will soon be punished by the people, no matter how powerful they consider themselves. Febres said: I can say that as long as I am in this post I will not allow the discrediting or undermining of the principles of authority, or the hampering of the integrity of power because to allow this would be to betray the people. He said that the fatherland requires order and peace so that the people can acquire food, homes, and jobs, and that in order to have peace and order all Ecuadoreans, without exception, must comply with the Constitution and the law.

CONTROVERSY OVER SUPREME COURT CONTINUES

PA222330 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Dr Gustavo Medina, president of the Supreme Court elected on 2 October, has definitely rejected the possibility that the court will resign, saying that it was elected constitutionally. The Supreme Court issued a communique stating that in maintaining this position they are defending the integrity of the Constitution, the independence of the jurisdictional functions, the legitimacy of their designations, and the Ecuadoran people's desire to live within a constitutional and democratic regime.

The document stated that to yield to the violation of the Constitution and the imposition of force would be to contribute to the deterioration of the Ecuadoran people's civic conscience. The document concludes by stating that the crisis exists not because of our presence in the court, but because of the de facto measures that should be eliminated.

Meanwhile, Dr Agustin Freire Potes, president of the Supreme Court elected in 1979, said that this court does not agree with the charges and will not resign as long as Dr Gustavo Medina and his ministers do not resign. Freire Potes said: I feel that there is only one court, the one over which I preside. He stressed that they will continue in their suspended posts until they are legally replaced by the National Congress. However, he said, he expects the magistrates of the court elected on 2 October to resign.

BRIEFS

IMPORTATION OF LIQUID GAS -- Natural Resources and Energy Minister Xavier Espinosa Teran has authorized the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, to import 3,000 metric tons of liquid gas. CEPE will buy this product from Texaco International Products Inc. at a price of \$252 a metric ton for propane and \$266 a metric ton for butane. The authorization was granted because the country's production of liquid gas from petroleum is insufficient to meet the national demand. [Summary] [Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 84 PA]

BANKS BOMBED; U.S. EMBASSY SECURITY ENHANCED

PY231400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Two bombs went off today at the main doors of two state banks of Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Lima is completing the erection of protective posts on the sides of the compound closest to the street. Cables received this afternoon from Arequipa, the second largest city in Peru, reported that the explosion of two powerful bombs -- an incident considered unusual in Arequipa -- at the doors of two state banks caused heavy damage to the buildings, but no victims.

Meanwhile, the people who today passed in front of the U.S. Embassy in Lima were able to observe a group of workers hurriedly concluding the erection of a forest of approximately 1 meter high and presumably iron-made posts in front of the embassy compound, which is located at the corner of two important avenues.

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND IMPROVEMENTS FOR COUNTIES

PY231355 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Excerpt] More than 10 county representatives, summoned by the Lima City Hall, today are staging a march along Lima streets, to demand a series of improvements from the government, among them that the counties receive 10 percent of the national budget. The march is presided over by first councilman (Henry Piz) and by congressmen and leftist district mayors, as well as many inhabitants of the counties who are taking part in this march.

The multitudinous demonstrators, carrying banners and posters and shouting slogans related to their demands, took the main streets of Lima that lead to the Economy Ministry and then to the Congress building. However, a tight police cordon on the corner of (Junin) Street prevented the demonstrators from reaching Bolivar Square but allowed a committee, headed by (Henry Piz) to enter the legislative place to deliver a list of the demands by Communist (?ministers).

LARGE URANIUM DEPOSIT FOUND IN PUNO DEPARTMENT

PY222134 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Mario Sumame, president of the Peruvian Geological, Mining, and Metallurgical Institute, reported today in Lima that an enormous deposit of very pure uranium has been discovered in Puno Department. Sumame, who is also president of the Peruvian Atomic Energy Institute, stated that the deposit -- which the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute had already mentioned -- is located in the Macusani zone, 4,000 meters above sea level and some 800 km southeast of Lima.

He added that the purity of the ore and the amount found in the deposit will give Peru tremendous possibilities in the 1990's for its nuclear power plants, which, in addition to coal -- also abundant in Peru -- could replace petroleum.

Sumame, who once was an unsuccessful candidate for president of Peru, made these remarks on leaving for Santiago, Chile, where the school of mines will give him an award for his 50 years of professional life since his return to Peru as an engineer from the University of Chile in 1932.

MINISTRY RELEASES 'FINAL' ELECTION FIGURES

PY261628 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The Colorado Party continues leading the National Party by 110,833 votes. This information has been disclosed by the Interior Ministry after the counting of 1,928,316 votes. In Montevideo, the Colorado Party obtained 311,781 votes, followed by the Broad Front with 292,958 votes, giving the Colorado Party a lead of 18,823.

The election of mayors was distributed in the following manner: 12 for the Colorado Party and 7 for the National Party. We now have a report from the Interior Ministry from (Juan Jose Bosio).

[Begin report] The final and official report from the Interior Ministry refers to only 7,797 electoral districts of the 8,812 in the entire country. The total number of voters was 1,928,316. We asked Colonel (Jose Cajerian) why only 7,797 electoral districts are given. He said:

[Begin recording] Seventy-five electoral districts have not been counted, 28 from Montevideo and 47 from the interior of the country. We were not able to get the appropriate documentation, either because of confused numbers or because the documentation did not arrive for various reasons. [end recording] [end report]

Further on Figures

PY261804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (AFP) -- The Colorado (liberal) Party today emerged as the winner of the Uruguayan presidency for the next 5-year term upon the conclusion of the preliminary vote count of the general election held 25 November. Julio Maria Sanguinetti, a 48-year-old attorney, will be the new Uruguayan president.

The Colorado Party outpolled its traditional adversary, the Blanco Party, by 110,883 votes throughout the nation, and took 11 of the 19 mayorships.

The Colorado Party outpolled the leftist Broad Front coalition in Montevideo by 18,823 votes and retained this electoral stronghold.

The Colorado Party obtained 38.87 percent of the 1,928,316 votes cast throughout the nation; the Blanco Party obtained 33.09 percent; and the Broad Front, 20.56 percent.

The following figures, which do not include 75 electoral districts excluded for lack of proper documentation, were released by the Interior Ministry:

Colorado Party	744,999	(38.87 percent)
Blanco Party	634,166	(33.09 percent)
Broad Front	393,949	(20.56 percent)
Civic Union	44,273	(2.31 percent)
Others	12,777	(0.7 percent)
Blank votes	23,967	(1.25 percent)
Invalidated votes	74,185	(3.87 percent)

No information has yet been released concerning deputies, senators, and members of electoral boards.

Congressional Results

PY270248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2334 GMT 26 Nov 84

[By Diego Perez Andrade]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- This is a tentative outline of the composition of Congress. There will be 30 senators and 99 deputies. Senators are elected on the basis of the total number of votes cast throughout the country, while deputies are elected in keeping with the number of votes cast in each department. Sixty thousand and 22,000 votes are needed to win a seat in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, respectively.

There are many votes still to be counted. However, on the basis of the figures released thus far, of a total of 48 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the Colorado Party, the Blanco Party, the Broad Front, and the Civic Union have won 16, 12, 16, and 1 seats for Montevideo, respectively.

In Treinta y Tres Department, the Colorados and Blancos won one seat each; in San Jose, one and two; in Maldonado, two and one; in Colonia, two and two; in Ribera, two and one; in Paysandu, one and two; in Artigas, one and one; and in Salto, two and one, respectively. The two parties won one seat each in the departments of Tacuarembó, Florida, Flores, Durazno, Rocha, and Cerro Largo. In Canelones Department, the Blancos won three seats, the Colorados six, and the Broad Front one. In Soriano, the Colorado Party won one seat, while another is still being disputed.

The Colorado Party won the post of mayor in nine departments, including Montevideo, where liberal Quiles Lanza was elected. The Blanco Party won the corresponding posts in seven departments. There are three mayorship posts that are still being disputed by the two traditional parties. The Colorado Party won the post of mayor in Montevideo, Artigas, Rocha, Rio Negro, Maldonado, Ribera, Canelones, Lavalleja, and Salto, while the Blanco Party won in San Jose, Treinta y Tres, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Tacuarembó, and Cerro Largo. No final results have yet been given for Colonia, Paysandu, and Soriano.

SANGUINETTI ADDRESSES PARTY SUPPORTERS

PY261546 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0330 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Report by Jorge Bignola from Colorado Party headquarters -- live]

[Text] [Bignola] Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo are already on the stand [words indistinct]. These are the words of Julio Maria Sanguinetti:

[Sanguinetti] Although the vote count throughout the country and in Montevideo has not been completed, the figures we have allow us to project that at the national level the Colorado Party is the winner. [cheers and applause] The trend throughout the country is very clear and there is no reason to believe that this situation will change.

At this stage of the vote counting it appears that the Colorado Party will also be victorious in Montevideo. [cheers and applause] A victory in Montevideo can be presumed although the figures are not as clear as they are at the national level. However, at this time we can say that the primary results are reasonably acceptable, although we cannot say they are irreversible.

Therefore, tonight, at this stage of the electoral process in this historic Colorado Party Convention Hall, this political organization, which governed the country for the greatest period in its national history, which built a pluralist democracy advocating social democracy, after 11 years of dictatorship, is again willing to govern a new stage for national reconstruction in accordance with its old principles and values, principles that are part of the country. [cheers and applause]

We are coming back after clean and exemplary elections that have been observed by all the people of the country and the world, elections the Uruguayan people can be proud of. There is no doubt that the Uruguayan people have demonstrated for years civic behavior of historic importance, such as the plebiscite of 1980 and the internal party elections of 1982. After 11 years of dictatorship, struggle, disruptions, and confrontations, which more than once created uncertainty as to whether the country was going to peacefully return to democracy, the Uruguayan people have written another memorable page in their history by voting in a clean election to elect the executive branch and Congress for a peaceful return to democracy. [cheers and applause]

The presence of all the political parties in the elections, in addition to the overwhelming presence of the Uruguayan people, have confirmed what we have already recognized that [words indistinct] a controversial statement over [words indistinct] the people's will, that is, the unquestionable legitimacy of the elections and the leaders elected. [cheers and applause] This is not the result of a political (?agreement) but the result of the sovereign decision of the Uruguayan people who have expressed themselves through a legitimate majority. Naturally this is a reason for real spiritual gratification for Tarigo and myself, [cheers] who are here by mandate of the party's national leadership and national Executive Committee, which for the last 2 years had the commitment [words indistinct] so that our country could hold democratic elections. [Words indistinct] there were times of optimism and great difficulties, which finally concluded in the Naval Club agreement, which has now been expressly ratified by our people. [cheers and applause]

There is no doubt that the result of these elections clearly shows that the political parties that prepared and signed the Naval Club agreement have received the support of an overwhelming 70 percent of the people's vote, which clearly ratifies the political value and national significance of this historic agreement carried out with high conviction and responsibility by the leaders of the Colorado Party, the Broad Front, and the Civic Union, an agreement that also received the support of some leaders of the National Party. [applause and shouts]

Therefore, considering our great responsibility, we are now ratifying again all the commitments we publicly advocated, all the proposals our party made to fulfill not only the constitutional and legal ideals of our Republic but also to obey the party's basic principles and the resolutions of the party's convention, which have become our mandate and goal for these times that are so full of danger but also of hope.

Therefore, our party, Tarigo and myself, are again ratifying our willingness to make every effort to establish in our country a great government of national understanding to ensure for the Republic 5 years of stability and well-being. [cheers and applause]

Just before the elections we said that we were not struggling for a Colorado government but for a government in which the Colorado Party would become a responsible participant in building a government of national unity for all Uruguayans. [cheers and applause]

Once the final results of the elections are known, we will naturally take the necessary steps to reach with good faith and efforts the goal of unity. We have already fulfilled an important stage in the life of the country [break in transmission] so that Uruguayan democracy could bury forever the years of the de facto governments. [cheers and applause] [break in transmission] We only have to express our gratitude to all the men [words indistinct] the effort they have made in order to arrive at this (?victory), their very great sense of responsibility [words indistinct] the civic dedication of a party whose vocation for government is an unrelinquishable mandate of history which is also valid in this stage of national reconstruction. It will be undertaken with the same faith, will, and sense of responsibility which the great men of our party displayed throughout the history of the Republic. To all of you, our gratitude, but our special gratitude goes to the new generation, to the youth of this country [loud cheering] ...to the youth of this country who have shown [words indistinct] [chants of "Julio, Julio, Julio"] to the youth from whom emerges the testimony of the irreversible historical [word indistinct] of democratic men of this Republic. To this youth, so often (?attacked), to this youth, so often used [words indistinct]. [long cheering]

This recognition goes, then, to all the men, women, and youth of the party in general. But far beyond that, in a more general sense, we wish to extend our fraternal greetings to all the citizens of the country and to all political groupings without exception. [cheers and chants] The verdict of the ballot boxes shows that we are the majority in the country, but on behalf of that majority we say that this party will not be an arrogant one because it has never been so. Arrogance is not our style, but rather [words indistinct]. [long cheering, chants] In this spirit of republican humility which is the greatness of our party and of the country itself, we greet all political groups, telling them that beyond majorities and minorities the country needs to undertake a vast task in which we will all participate and for which all of us are responsible. [cheering]

We do not feel today that our electoral victory is a prerogative, but simply an assumption of still greater responsibility; we feel our victory as a (?pressure) of responsibility [loud cheers] [words indistinct]. We are ready to assume them and we will call upon all to assume them collectively so that this country [interrupted by cheers, chants of "Julio, Julio, Julio"] may look toward the future with joy and hope.

[Bignola] During Dr Sanguinetti's speech, the name of Dr Alberto Zumaran starts to be chanted here in the Colorado Party Convention Hall. Dr Sanguinetti has now interrupted his speech, apparently because his coworkers are showing him that the presidential candidate of the Blanco Party majority sector has appeared here at Colorado Party headquarters. Dr Alberto Zumaran is pressing through the crowd. He and Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti embrace each other. [crowd chants "Uruguay, Uruguay, Uruguay"] Dr Alberto Zumaran takes his place on the stage which is now full of people. Dr Sanguinetti cedes his place to Dr Zumaran who now is greeting all those gathered here in the convention hall. He has placed his hand on Dr Sanguinetti's shoulder and both are posing for television cameras and for photographers of the national and international press.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS FOLLOW NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Police Issue Communique

PY261708 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] An official communique has been released on the incidents that took place last night in the capital.

The Montevideo central police office informs the people that during predawn hours today a large number of persons identified as members of a faction of the Broad Front coalition attacked with rocks, bottles, and other objects those who were joyfully celebrating the electoral victory in front of party offices of the Colorado Party at 18 de Julio Avenue, between [names indistinct] Streets. As a result of this attack, several persons were injured, some by bullets. Some property damage was also sustained, including the breakage of windows of a store located on the corner of 18 de Julio and (Quareim) Streets. These incidents occurred along the thoroughfare where attacks were staged against demonstrators and vehicles that gathered on the main avenues to celebrate party victories, provoking considerable property damage, which prompted the intervention of the police to safeguard the security of people and property. It took some time for the police to restore public order. It was unfortunate that the police had to intervene to end these events staged by those who advocate peace for the country, events that took place after an authentic and exemplary electoral day closing a normal and correct pre-electoral period. The Montevideo police want to call upon the people to prevent demonstrations or celebrations marking the result of the national and departmental elections.

Clashes Occur in Montevideo

PY262235 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2217 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (DYN) -- Violent clashes took place in downtown Montevideo this afternoon, and an Argentine photographer, Jorge Sanjurjo of the newspaper LA VOZ, received a head injury when the police moved in to repress a demonstration.

Police Break Up Demonstration

PY262330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (AFP) -- Blanco Party sources today reported that approximately 70 persons who were demonstrating for the release of party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate have been severely repressed by the police. During the repressive operation several persons were injured and others were arrested, the sources added. The group was demonstrating near the building of the Supreme Court which is studying the case of Ferreira Aldunate, who was indicted in June this year upon his return after 11 years of exile. The clashes took place barely 24 hours after the general elections which put an end to 11 years of military dictatorship in Uruguay. Furthermore, the elections meant a shattering defeat for the Blanco Party whose leader is about to recover his freedom.

MILITARY COURTS TO TRY CASES INVOLVING EXCESSES

PY211956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Nov (AFP) -- It has been learned here from well-informed sources that the Uruguayan military courts will have jurisdiction over incidents in which members of the Armed Forces were involved when carrying out their duties during the past 11 years of the de facto government. The report also indicates that the Armed Forces will outline this point in a message to be broadcast over a radio and television network next week, after the 25 November general elections. The message will also outline the military's viewpoints on the country's political situation. It has been recalled that the Armed Forces do not want any type of revision of their actions, notwithstanding the fact that they have acknowledged that some of their members committed excesses, especially during the fight against the Tupamaro guerrillas. Several politicians have announced during their election campaigns that an eventual trial of members of the military would come under the jurisdiction of civilian courts.

CONCINA FINDS ARDITO'S PLAN LACKING, LAUNCHES STRIKE

PA261924 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1748 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] In accordance with the announcement made by the leaders of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization, Cocina, the business and professionals' organization which make up the board began a 48-hour strike today.

The reiteration of an agreement to suspend activities was made at a press conference held at the Arts and Sciences Athenaeum. The Cocina leaders said that the strike measure is still in effect because the solution announced by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta last night does not meet the demands made by this group of organizations with regard to the economic and fiscal measures, as well as those to purge the administration.

At the press conference, Cocina reiterated its call for participation in a march to begin at the Venezuela school tomorrow afternoon.

DISAGREEMENT WITHIN CONEP OVER STRIKE DEVELOPS

PA262241 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Nov 84 p 1 A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] An "internecine struggle" developed last night within the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP) when it decided at the eleventh hour to call off the lockout it had agreed to stage today, 26 November.

Last night, immediately after President Nicolas Ardito Barletta delivered his speech to the nation, CONEP President Jose Cardona Mas announced the suspension of the lock-out "in view of the constructive change in fiscal policy by which Law No 46 is repealed and replaced and the moral standards of the public sector are raised."

Even through the CONEP resolution -- which was signed by only 9 of its more than 30 directors -- adds that "it will take part in legitimate civic demonstrations before the legislative branch to see that proposals we have made are effectively carried out," reports reaching LA PRENSA indicate that most directors were "taken by surprise" by the leading managerial organization's "last-minute backtracking."

It was unofficially learned that the CONEP president decided, with support from nine other directors, to delete from the resolution a paragraph that reasserted support for the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization and reiterated its decision to observe the lockout -- only on Tuesday, 27 November -- and to participate in the civic march that will start tomorrow at 1500 at the Republic of Venezuela School.

Several businessmen called our newspaper's offices to express their "deep displeasure over CONEP's "surprise" and "unexpected" decision, which contradicts the stance it adopted several days ago. LA PRENSA has learned that a schism may develop within the CONEP and several of its member organizations today. There is even talk that "several heads may roll" in the CONEP leadership.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that the main reason for the delay in airing the presidential message last night was the drafting of the CONEP communique, which was supposedly done at the Palace of the Herons [presidential palace].

U.S. ENVOY VIEWED AS 'INITIATOR' OF VIOLATIONS

PA261322 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Nov 84 p 6 A

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Unacceptable Procedure"]

[Text] The Panamanian workers in the Canal area have denounced increased attacks by the "Zonians" against their rights in open and constant violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. These workers have also denounced the growing participation of the U.S. ambassador in Panama, Mr Everett Briggs, as protector and not only protector, but initiator and promoter of such violations. Mr Briggs is now known as "the Zonian ambassador in the Canal area." In this respect, a few months ago Ambassador Briggs was the subject of harsh criticism for espionage activities by members of the embassy in several communities in the country's interior.

At the time, it was up to the commander of the Defense Forces, General Ruben Dario Paredes, to reprimand the U.S. ambassador and strictly prevent any further espionage. However, according to information from reliable sources, Ambassador Briggs, who was drawn into canal activities by Law 96-70, supports a number of abuses, which are harmful to Panama and Panamanians, that have been branded illegal by the Government of Panama. In these activities, Ambassador Briggs acts with the historic arrogance typical of the U.S. proconsuls in Latin America, particularly in Panama.

According to the information, the "Zonians" maintain an aggressive attitude against Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission who is actually in charge due to the absence of administrator General McAuliffe. What is currently happening to Manfredo corresponds to the plan that has already been put into effect to impose, by any means, a provision so that when a Panamanian assumes the administration of the Canal in 1990 he will be subordinate to a "chief engineer," created by Law 96-70, thus an attempt to turn the Panamanian administrator into an official without any decisionmaking powers.

Under the protection of U.S. Ambassador Briggs, the "Zonians" illegally abuse the use of the diplomatic pouch for their mail, introducing large amounts of contraband into the country and evading the fiscal provisions of our country. Meanwhile, with the support of Ambassador Briggs the "Zonians" Cotton, Boutwright, Ferraro, Morgan, Corrigan, McTaggart, and the rest of the gang, are actively maneuvering to gain new, costly benefits pending the approval of the U.S. Congress. These benefits will be paid for by the Panamanian people. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry should know this and we are surprised that it has not filed a corresponding protest before the U.S. Government.

CARDOZE SAYS U.S. SHOULD FINANCE CANAL WIDENING

PA241229 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze Fabrega has expressed Panama's position that according to Article XIII of the Panama Canal treaties, which establishes that the United States has the obligation to turn the canal over to Panama free of obligations and in good working order, the United States bear sole responsibility for financing the projected widening of the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut and entrance to the Panama Canal. The foreign minister made this statement at the conclusion of a meeting of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors of which he is a member. Traffic through the interoceanic waterway will exceed its present capacity (44 vessels a day) by 1995. The only viable improvements at that time will be to widen the Gaillard Cut and entrances to the canal.

EL SALVADORDUARTE NAMES GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES TO TALKS

PA270002 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Report by Raul Beltran at the International Circle social club in San Salvador]

[Text] Today at noon Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte inaugurated the new installations of the International Circle social club in the presence of its directors. Now you will hear President Duarte reveal the names of the persons who will represent the government at the meeting with representatives of the Salvadoran left that will take place on Friday at a yet-to-be-revealed site in central El Salvador. Here is President Duarte:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] Yes. I promised to report that today. The delegation includes [Presidency Minister] Adolfo Rey Prendes, [Presidential Designate] Abraham Rodriguez, [Deputy Security Minister] Colonel [Reynaldo] Lopez Nuila, and [Planning Minister] Fidel Chavez Mena.

[Reporter] Mr President, why aren't you going to the meeting?

[Duarte] Both groups agreed that working commissions would be formed. Therefore it would be a mistake not to give the commissions the opportunity to solve problems. It is better that I not go so that the commissions can discuss and seek ways to solve the problems. If they fail to reach [word indistinct] then the president of the Republic is a second recourse. It is better that I not go because if I did, things would have to be resolved right there and the time is so short that any disagreement could make the dialogue fail and I don't want it to fail.

[Reporter] Mr President, the whole world is in expectation of this second meeting for peace and detente in El Salvador. Will the media have access to means of communications at the site of the meeting?

[Duarte] I understand that it will. In La Palma the media had the best access to communications that the village could provide. It will be the same at the site of the upcoming meeting. I already know where it will take place; what the media reported in the sense that the site had already been determined is true. However, for security reasons the monsignor did not want to reveal it. I imagine that in the next couple of days he will.

[Reporter] Is it in central El Salvador?

[Duarte] Yes, it is in central El Salvador. [end recording]

That was the official confirmation of the members of the government team made by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

In another quarter, leaders of Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] denied today at noon reports claiming the ARENA's top leader [Roberto D'Aubuisson] was the victim of an attack a few hours ago.

ATTACK ON D'AUBUISSON'S HOUSE, CAR REPORTED

PA262030 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1645 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Attention, listeners of Cadena Sonora, here is a last minute news flash. Residents of San Francisco neighborhood have reported heavy shooting between 0200 and 0300. According to reports, this was the result of an attack on Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, deputy of the Legislative Assembly and leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance. Although the reports are not official, it was indicated that D'Aubuisson's car was completely destroyed as a result of the bullets that hit it.

D'Aubuisson Unharmed

PA262131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2108 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Spokesmen for the extreme right Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, today said that their leader, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, was not harmed in an alleged attempt on his life last night. According to unofficial reports which are still not confirmed, D'Aubuisson's home and automobile were machine-gunned last night by unidentified men in the San Francisco neighborhood of this capital. "There is something to it," an ARENA spokesman said, but he did not give further details and said that Maj D'Aubuisson is the one who can say what happened. However, the same sources did say that D'Aubuisson, the principal leader of ARENA and of the political opposition to the Christian Democratic government, was unharmed "and working as usual at the National Assembly," where he is a deputy.

MOTHERS COMMITTEE PROTESTS DENIAL OF U.S. VISAS

PA250321 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Nov 84 p 49

[Advertisement by the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Mothers Committee addressed to the U.S. State Department and to the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador]

[Text] The Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Mothers Committee wishes to bring to the attention of local and international sectors an item carried by the morning newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA on Monday, 19 November, which was released by the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The item says that Sandra McCarthy, a U.S. State Department official, reported that the members of a delegation of our Mothers Committee, who were supposed to go to Washington to receive the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, did not qualify to obtain visas to enter the United States because U.S. immigration and naturalization laws establish that persons who advocate the use of violence cannot obtain a visa to enter the United States. In view of this, the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Mothers Committee wishes to make the following observations:

1. This decision defies the will of the people of the United States. As we said before, our delegation was going to the United States at the invitation of the Robert F. Kennedy Foundation in reward for the humanitarian work we have carried out for 7 consecutive years, not only to try to locate our relatives mercilessly separated from their families, but also on behalf of a cease-fire.

Are the U.S. Embassy officials in our country totally ignorant of our work? Have they not witnessed our demonstrations on behalf of justice, peace, and freedom, and that the weapons we have displayed in these demonstrations are the photographs of the missing and murdered prisoners?

Gentlemen of the State Department, it is absolutely ridiculous to try to undermine what we are doing, because the pacifist, humane, and realistic nature of our work is already known beyond our borders, especially in the United States.

2. We reiterate our opposition to the policy that President Reagan is implementing in our country and in Central America, because it is against the people, who for decades have been subjected to exploitation, repression and poverty by governments that have served only the privileged groups, with your government's approval, which has used as a publicity ploy threatening to take away the economic and military aid to the regime if human rights in our country do not improve. This is just a publicity ploy, because human rights are still being violated and the arms and dollars keep rolling in. With its actions, the U.S. Government only confirms once again its decision to continue the armed conflict to try to obtain a military victory to retain its prestige and political control, even if it has to invade our country, as it has done with Honduras, where it maintains an undisclosed number of Marines and counterinsurgency troops.

We oppose President Reagan's policy toward our country and the area, because it violates international rights and international treaties, such as the right of self-determination of the peoples. If the visas were denied for the reasons mentioned here, it only confirms a lack of political tact on the part of U.S. officials, who once more prove their partiality, since just a few months ago Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, who has been linked not only to the death squads but to the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, was issued a visa to enter the United States.

How can the U.S. State Department accuse us of participating in activities against the Salvadoran Government? Are the State Department officials that ignorant, or are they just trying to pretend they do not know what is going on? We realize that our work is like a thorn in the government's flesh. That is why we are persecuted and must keep moving from one address to another, otherwise we would not be alive.

Our crime is to cry and mourn for our murdered and tortured sons and relatives, whom we keep seeking among the missing persons, all victims of the policy sponsored by the Reagan administration, which has not only denied us the visas, but augments our sorrow and tramples on our legitimate rights. What is even worse is that now our lives are in danger, and although we have already been living in constant fear, now it is even worse. We hold the U.S. Government responsible for what could happen to us.

3. The fact is that none of the four members of our delegation have ever committed actions like those committed by the U.S. Government in our country and which we publicly denounced:

A. On 22 January 1980, during the people's march for unity, students from the National University, one they used to call Chepe and another by the name of Francisco Ventura, were seized in front of the U.S. Embassy by members of the National Guard and taken inside the embassy. They have not been heard from since.

B. Embassy officials have admitted that chemical weapon tests have been carried out at the embassy. These are some of the effects from these tests: itchy nose, burning eyes, and vomiting. These reactions were even felt outside the embassy building.

C. An unidentified doctor told the Voice of America about a woman and child seriously burned by napalm bombs. Ambassador Pickering has admitted that the Salvadoran Army has napalm bombs.

These charges demand an answer. It is not our business to find out if they are true or not. We would like to invite international organizations to come and find out how involved the U.S. Government is in the terrorist activities in our country.

4. What we have denounced here falls within the violations of human rights in our country. Denying the visas to the members of our committee is proof that the U.S. State Department is afraid that the people will know of the Reagan administration's involvement in the brutality and perversity that has engulfed our country. Obviously, the U.S. Government does not have the moral authority to deny our committee members visas on the grounds that we favor violence when it has issued visas to persons of doubtful reputation and those who have participated in terrorist activities. Everything we do is open to the people. Everyone knows what we are doing, what we are denouncing, and what we are demanding. All we want is to know the truth. The Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award was given to our organization because of the work we are doing on behalf of human rights, contrary to what the U.S. State Department believes.

5. Finally, we want to explain that we are not politicians, and just because we are mothers and relatives of prisoners who have disappeared, persons who have been murdered for political reasons, and just because we belong to that group of persons who are modest, illiterate, and poor does not necessarily mean that we are ignorant. Our accusations, statements, and reports are part of our job, and it is our duty to report all human rights violations and demand an end to violence so that we can have peace in our country.

Therefore, we demand the U.S. government: 1. publicly withdraw the arguments used by the State Department, which have no foundation and which seriously endanger the lives of our members; and 2. explain the disappearance of the two university students which we denounced before. We demand an explanation regarding the U.S. Embassy's participation in this incident, because the violation of the two students' human rights took place inside the U.S. Embassy.

FCER CLAIMS MURDER OF U.S. EMBASSY GUARD

PA231554 San Salvador EL MUNDO 21 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] For the second time in a week, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front, FCER, has claimed responsibility for a killing in San Salvador, which the organization described as an "execution" of a U.S. Embassy security employee.

The FCER, in disagreement with the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, but still linked to this group of the FMLN, in a telephone call to this newspaper today claimed responsibility for the death of Santiago Carcamo Segovia, security supervisor at the U.S. Embassy.

It has been reported that the attack occurred on Saturday afternoon within the embassy security perimeter that includes several blocks, authorities have said.

Upon reading the message, the FCER said this is an action "in protest of President Reagan's warlike policy and any military intervention," and that a 357-caliber revolver was taken from Carcamo.

This is the second time that the FCER has claimed responsibility for an attack. The first time, the organization attacked Justice Ministry guards, killing one of them.

It has also been reported that this organization parked several buses and private cars on Santa Tecla streets last week.

LEADING LUTHERAN PASTOR KILLED IN SAN MIGUEL

PA240431 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0336 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (DPA) -- The body of Rev David Ernesto Fernandez Espino (37), a leader of the Salvadoran Lutheran Church, was identified today in the eastern city of San Miguel, 140 km east of the capital, police reported. Authorities have initiated an investigation into the tragic death of the minister which occurred Tuesday night on the outskirts of the city of San Miguel after he was seen in the company of two unknown men according to early reports. Police sources in San Miguel said today that the crime is being thoroughly investigated in order to establish the whereabouts of the murderers and clarify the evidence they have on the death of the Lutheran pastor.

"It has been a very strange case: we do not have many details, but a commission has already been designated to investigate it," the National Guard in San Miguel said.

Pastor Fernandez Espino was shot in the head and stabbed several times.

RUBEN ZAMORA QUESTIONS DUARTE'S SINCERITY

PA270221 Rome IPS in Spanish 0149 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Report by Yojana Sharma]

[Text] Brussels, 26 Nov (IPS/IFDA) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte wants to continue talks with Salvadoran guerrillas but does not want to negotiate with them, FMLN leader Ruben Zamora has told IPS in Brussels.

The proposals that were made to FLMN-FDR leaders last month in El Salvador clearly demonstrate that the Salvadoran president does not want real negotiations to develop, the member of the FMLN political-diplomatic commission and ranking FDR leader said.

Zamora made this statement in reference to the meeting that Duarte, who represented the government, and Zamora, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, and other top leaders of the FMLN-FDR held on 15 October in the northwestern Salvadoran village of La Palma.

Talks will continue on Friday at a bilateral commission level to prepare a new round of talks and make proposals.

In his statement in Brussels, as he was en route to Sweden, Zamora criticized the Salvadoran president's offer of a general amnesty as part of a peace plan to end war in that Central American nation, where a civil war that broke out 5 years ago has claimed more than 50,000 lives. "The amnesty is not a concession to us," the opposition leader said.

"Duarte is trying to cover his own back... It is amnesty for the death squads," he explained, alluding to ultrarightist armed groups which have been blamed by international human rights organizations -- such as Amnesty International -- for most of the deaths in the last half decade in El Salvador.

A first step in the search for a solution to the crisis in El Salvador could be the discussion of the "humanization of the war" proposed by the FLMN-FDR during last month's talks at La Palma, he added.

"Working on the basis of the Geneva Convention would be one way of translating the humanization of the war into more concrete terms," Zamora said. For their part, several experts here remarked that the Geneva Convention is not applicable to the Salvadoran civil war, although the opposition leader has said that the situation in that country falls within the provisions of "armed conflict of a noninternational nature" included in that document.

The FMLN-FDR has identified approximately 21 aspects of the Geneva Convention regarding the carrying out of military operations and treatment of civilians and medical and paramedical personnel directly affected by the war regarding which the two parties might reach an agreement, according to Zamora.

If we identify who advocates the humanization of the war, it will be easy to see who advocates a permanent dialogue, because this is one of the few topics on which we can achieve progress, he said. The rebels have prepared proposals regarding measures to control the death squads as part of the strategy to "humanize the war," he said.

"If Duarte does not agree with this, we will clearly see who wants to achieve peace and who does not," Zamora emphasized. According to the rebel leader, the dialogue in El Salvador and the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America are "two processes which advance simultaneously toward the same objective."

The member of the FMLN-FDR leadership thus referred to the search for a negotiated regional peace being sought by the Contadora Group, comprised of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, since its creation in January 1983. "The success of a political solution depends on Contadora, because the reduction of tension in the Central American region depends on it," Zamora admitted. "If there is no agreement to reduce the tension, the United States will continue to supply weapons to the Salvadoran Army, arguing that Nicaragua is trying to maintain a war in El Salvador."

The U.S. Government, led by the Ronald Reagan administration, which has carried out a "covert war" against Nicaragua for the past 3 years, has repeatedly accused the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN of providing weapons to the Salvadoran guerrilla groups.

GUATEMALA

MONEY EXCHANGE OFFICES CLOSED INDEFINITELY

PA221537 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] All the money exchange offices operating in the center of the city were closed today. Individuals interested in buying dollars were unable to complete transactions for business matters or personal travel. According to reports, all the owners or executives of the money exchange offices were holding an important meeting this afternoon to discuss the dollar market. They have not indicated when the money exchange offices will reopen. Many individuals and businessmen buy their dollars in such offices.

The money exchange offices did not announce the reason for their closure. It is presumed that they did not open because the government has not authorized their operation. Some persons who urgently need to travel abroad went to the banks this morning; they were told that they could present their requests for the purchase of dollars but that only \$400 could be authorized per person. The banks did not tell them when they would be given their requested dollars. These individuals said that the current foreign currency situation is very worrisome.

GOVERNMENT 'UNWARE' OF DESTABILIZING PLOT

PA231542 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1318 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan military government "is unaware" of an alleged plot denounced by the Christian Democrats to destabilize the process of a return to a constitutional form of government, a government spokesman has announced.

According to Ramon Zelada Carrillo, secretary of public relations of the military regime, the government lacks information on the topic, although he did not dismiss the possibility that there are persons who want to "interrupt" the process toward democracy.

Yesterday the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (PDC) denounced the plot in which former government officials under General Romeo Lucas Garcia, overthrown by the 23 March 1982 coup d'etat, are reportedly involved.

PDC Deputy Secretary Alfonso Cabrera specifically accused the interior minister of that administration, Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, and the current secretary general of the social democratic United Revolutionary Front (FUR), Cesar Toledo Penate, both staunch adversaries in their political lives.

This week several deputies of the National Constituent Assembly requested the extradition of Alvarez Ruiz, who currently lives in Miami, for his alleged responsibility in the wave of killings and kidnappings in Guatemala from 1978 to 1982 while he was interior minister.

According to the PDC, the primary objective of the plotters is to discredit the Constituent Assembly, to undermine the credibility of the process of drafting a new constitution and to openly accuse the political parties of sowing chaos in the nation. Furthermore, the plot sought to produce a state of uncertainty among the citizens, the Army, and the military government, and to create the conditions favorable for interrupting the institutionalization process. Zelada Carrillo also said that he believes the plot denounced by the PDC was directed against the Constituent Assembly rather than against the government.

Cesar Toledo Penate, FUR secretary general, charged last Monday that the 88 deputies of the Assembly were receiving a government bonus to delay the enactment of a new constitution, but this was denied.

The military government headed by General Oscar Mejia Victores said it will not convoke general elections until the new constitution is drafted. The Constituent Assembly has promised to promulgate the constitutional laws this coming January, but has not established a definitive timetable.

HONDURASOFFICIALS DEPART FOR TREATY NEGOTIATIONS IN U.S.

PA261542 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday, Honduras' negotiating commission traveled to Washington where the negotiations for a military alliance with the United States and the establishment of a permanent U.S. military base on Honduran territory will be discussed.

The revision of the military treaty between Honduras and the United States is mainly to professionalize the Honduran Armed Forces and not to attack Central America's peace, Colonel Efraim Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff, said yesterday. The ranking officer made this statement minutes before traveling to Washington to begin the revision of the treaties, which is scheduled for next Wednesday.

Presidency Minister Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, Finance Minister Manuel Fontecha, and Foreign Ministry Adviser Carlos Lopez Contreras are the other members of the Honduran commission. The delegation left at 0600 and was bid farewell at Toncontin Airport by U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte. Also traveling to the United States was Foreign Minister Edgard Paz Barnica, who headed for Houston, Texas to continue medical treatment.

The negotiations will be carried out in the framework of a revision of the military cooperation treaties between Honduras and the United States that were implemented in 1954.

ARRIAGA DISCUSSES TREATY WITH U.S., MILITARY GOALS

PA230328 Rome IPS in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Nov 84

[By Juan Ramon Duran]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (IPS) -- Presidency Minister Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta today revealed that beginning next week Honduras will negotiate a treaty, which will include a mutual defense alliance, with the United States.

Following a meeting of the National Security Council, comprised of ministers of state and military officers, and presided over by President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Arriaga said that negotiations will begin next Wednesday in Washington. The Honduran delegation will be headed by General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and comprised of Colonel Efraim Gonzalez, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff; Foreign secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; and Presidency Minister Ubodoro Arriaga.

According to the government official, the treaty signed with the United States in 1954 "is obsolete because it was signed under conditions that are different from those which currently prevail in Central American. The treaty was conceived at a time when the current geopolitical conflicts in the region did not exist; therefore, Honduras has taken the initiative to demand a renegotiation to adapt the treaty to our new realities," Arriaga said. He confirmed that "Honduras seeks a more equitable, just alliance both in the economic and military sector, in addition to a balance between the two." Arriaga said that the Honduran delegation will meet with high U.S. Government officials including Robert McFarland, President Ronald Reagan's adviser on security matters.

The minister denied that Honduras has requested \$1.7 billion in U.S. aid during the next 5 years. He also denied that the Honduran Armed Forces requested a fleet of F-5 airplanes from the United States, as reported this week by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Arriaga asserted that Honduras seeks a better, deeper relationship with the U.S. Administration. "We do not want highly sophisticated weapons because we do not have the capacity to maintain them; we want weapons more in accordance with our capacity and a reasonable modernization, given the current circumstances in Central America," Arriaga said. He added that "Honduras has a good Army with a high level of professionalism and weaponry that is adequate to counter any aggression from a neighboring country, but the Armed Forces' rate of development must be maintained.

Further Comments

PA231507 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Report by Danilo Antunez on press conference held by Presidential Office Secretary Ubodoro Arriago, date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Arriaga] "That is one of the very important (?things) discussed here, because a commission is going to Washington to continue discussing Honduras' stand on the 1954 treaty, which is regarded as an obsolete treaty under the current relations of friendship and cooperation that exist with the United States."

[Antunez] Honduras has reportedly requested F-5 planes from the United States in exchange for playing a more determinant role in the Central American conflict.

[Arriaga] "That is not true, Honduras is not requesting more weapons from the United States. It was discussed and defined here that Honduras is not requesting any type of plane from the United States as a part of this followup discussion of the 1954 treaty."

[Antunez] "According to the U.S. press, it is also requesting \$3 billion."

[Arriaga] "That is not true either. There has been no formal request. Had any political stand been taken, it would have been taken within the framework of the Security Council, or through some economic aid or special bodies for economic aid like the Economy and Finance Secretariats and the Central Bank. For the time being, those rumors by the press are just that. Even we in the [words indistinct] do not know what the origin of these rumors or their tendency is."

[Antunez] But if Honduras has requested neither F-5 planes nor \$3 billion, then what is Honduras requesting to revise the 1954 military treaty?

[Arriaga] "Well, Honduras is requesting a revision of the 1954 treaty, which was signed when there were no conflicts [50-second break in transmission] more balanced economic relations, a more important economic aid program for Honduras and naturally, above all, some sort of a mutual defense alliance between our two countries under very important conditions of balance and equity."

"At this point, what is being sought is a military alliance of this kind, entailing economic support as well in order to strengthen this country in both areas -- defense and economic development. This is what is being sought through the revision of the 1954 treaty."

[Antunez] Would the military alliance sought with the United States allow the U.S. troops to remain indefinitely in Honduran territory?

[Arriaga] "That will be discussed because the present treaty includes certain aspects which are very unrestrictive in this sense and, therefore, must be revised."

[Antunez] Is Honduras willing to permit the installation of a permanent U.S. military base in our territory?

[Arriaga] "That will be subject to the discussions that are to be held in Washington in connection with the 1954 treaty and its revision."

[Antunez] In addition, the Presidency secretary announced that President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova has placed 1 million lempiras at the disposal of the Armed Forces to construct a military hospital.

[Arriaga] "It is very important that the president announced this morning at the Security Council that he is allocating 1 million lempiras to begin constructing the military hospital. That was an aspiration of the president which he had offered some time ago to the Armed Forces and now he has given them the magnificent news that the construction of this military hospital can begin. This was an old aspiration of both the Armed Forces and the president of the Republic."

Permanent U.S. Base To Be Negotiated

PA222036 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Presidency Minister Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta today revealed that Honduras will negotiate with the United States a "mutual defense alliance" and the installation of a permanent military base. The minister said that, since "other countries in the area" are purchasing sophisticated weaponry, the Hondurans have the right to "build their strength" and stressed that Honduras currently has "the best Army" in Central America.

ARMED FORCES DENIES REQUESTING F-5'S FROM U.S.

PA231431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 84

["Statement of Clarification" issued by the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate; date and place not given]

[Text] In view of recent press reports claiming that Honduras has asked the U.S. Government to provide it with F-5 aircraft to defend the country, the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate issues the following clarification to the national and international public:

1. It is true that the U.S. Government has a proposal submitted by the Honduran Government that includes Honduran security interests that the two governments will discuss soon. However, that proposal does not contain any specific request for F-5 aircraft.
2. The Honduran Armed Forces respects and supports the Honduran Government's policy of peace that seeks solutions to Central American problems through international legal instruments and institutions.
3. Therefore, the Honduran Armed Forces states that it is in no way intent on promoting an arms race that can jeopardize or harm the country's economy, security, or international policy.

PDC'S DIAZ ON ARMED FORCES ROLE IN DEMOCRACY

PA231313 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] How does Efraín Díaz Arrivillaga, president of the Christian Democratic Party national directorate, analyze the Armed Forces' stance regarding the electoral process?

[Begin recording] [Díaz] The Honduran Armed Forces have taken a very positive stance. A change in language is apparent, which shows the Armed Forces' willingness to contribute to the continuation of the democratizing process. The Armed Forces have shown a willingness to revise the Honduras-U.S. bilateral agreements. This is encouraging. We have also seen that the country's general climate has improved. Former fears seem to have been banished. We are sure that these changes make the people of Honduras more confident in their Armed Forces.

The role assigned to the Armed Forces in the Constitution is the one that should prevail. According to declarations by the Armed Forces chief, I am sure they are perfectly aware of their role in the country. Their role is a determining factor in our nation. In the measure that the Armed Forces have made pronouncements regarding specific facts, for instance, human rights and foreign occupation, some supporting voices have begun to be heard. Formerly, when these topics were discussed by some, it was said that the topics were oriented to the left, particularly when the occupation of our territory by foreign troops was mentioned. We were accused of trying to destabilize the government.

The Armed Forces are now also concerned over this. Some politicians who formerly spoke against these topics and our stance now advocate these discussions and our stance. We Christian Democrats have the deep satisfaction that our party was the only one in this country that dealt with these problems when the time arose. Now, we see with satisfaction that the Armed Forces have taken for themselves some of these concerns of ours and have proposed some important and feasible solutions.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the Armed Forces is no longer a repressive organization acting against the people?

[Diaz] I feel that the Honduran Armed Forces, unlike those from other Central American countries, has a tradition comparable to that currently existing in El Salvador and Guatemala, or the one that previously existed in Nicaragua. Our Armed Forces has shown considerable flexibility. Although some outrages occurred in the past, there seems to be an effort to correct these outrages. We hope that this policy continues so that anything that mars the image of the Armed Forces can be corrected. It is unacceptable for the Armed Forces to use illegal methods. Even if we have sometimes criticized the actions of some Armed Forces members who have misused their power, we have done so because we believe that we have to preserve institutionalization and respect for law and the Constitution in this country. Otherwise, we will not be able to build democracy and a political system deserving the Honduran people's full confidence. I think the Armed Forces and political parties play an important role.

[Reporter] Do you then feel it is good and healthy to try the former Armed Forces chief who is being held responsible for these missing?

[Diaz] I think General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez is not to be held responsible for all that has happened in this country. It would be unfair to say that he is to be held solely responsible for those missing. I think that President Roberto Suazo Cordova is really responsible for what has happened in Honduras because he is the president. As such, the problem of the missing people was reported to him a number of times. He even promised U.S. congressmen that action would be taken on this specific problem. For this reason, it is not correct to accuse a single person for all the country's evils. We cannot ignore that responsibility was shared, but at the same time, we have to take into consideration that the president has the sole responsibility for directing the state. The decisions have been up to him.

For instance, we cannot accept that the president now washes his hands regarding the occupation of our territory. This is a decision made by the National Security Council presided over by the president. For this reason, I prefer not to make any further personal comments on this charge against Gen Alvarez Martinez. I would add however, that some have tried to use this situation in an ill-intentioned manner to say that any one person in the opposition or who criticizes the government in some way is an enemy of the government and, therefore, is to be harassed. I feel that we must act fairly in a case like this. Should Gen Alvarez be found guilty of some wrong actions, let justice prevail at all times. This is what we desire for all Hondurans, that all Hondurans are tried fairly and impartially when some right has been violated. [end recording]

LABOR, OTHER GROUPS DISCUSS 'FOREIGN PRESENCE'

PA222239 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Representatives of more than 20 labor, peasant, and student organizations met last night at the National Enterprise for Electric Power Workers Union office to discuss the defense of peace in Honduras, the Central American situation, and the imminent danger of a military confrontation with Nicaragua. The meeting was attended by lawyer Gautama Fonseca, Carlos Roberto Reyna, Dr Juan Almendares Bonilla, Dr Ramon Custodio, Napoleon Acevedo Granados, Leonor Meza, and others. Part of Reyna's speech follows:

[Begin recording] After analyzing the topic, considering the dangers involved, pondering its consequences, and seeing what remedies can be applied, I feel that the Honduran people can proceed and say that there have been voices that warned against this danger.

Think for a moment about how dramatic the events are that are occurring in an undeveloped country such as Honduras. Foreign troops have been brought to occupy our soil: some of them Americans and most of them Salvadorans. There was almost no reaction to this because, due to the existing polarization, many people are afraid to speak up for fear of being labeled extremists.

There was a document protesting the foreign presence here. This document was drafted by former presidents and their wives, as well as by individuals very active in our community. This document was almost entirely ignored. However, there were some voices that protested at the time. Some assumed a stance that saved Honduras' dignity. This is very important because it occurred despite the indifference that becomes complicity with others. Despite this indifference, a protest began to be heard.

I feel that it is important to discuss war and its dangers, and the fundamental principles of international law, such as those that deal with nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples. These principles have been violated and trampled so often that they barely exist, just as the case with social justice. In Honduras social justice lets 50 Honduran children die every day and no one in this country cares. Such facts don't go beyond appearing in newspapers.

Is there an awareness of what is happening? For instance, what happened in congress when the health budget was reduced? At the time, were there street demonstrations to protest this reduction?

It's very easy to say that someone else should do something. What really counts is to say: I actively participate in this struggle. All of our considerations should lead to a response to the country's situation. This response can appear under various guises: political, social, or human -- all of these are very important. How many of you have heard someone protest when Dr Custodio is attacked because he defends human rights? The silence is deep. I maintain that we must defend those who defend human rights because otherwise those who protest because of the missing will themselves become one of the missing people. [end recording]

In the same meeting, a commission was appointed to mediate on behalf of the workers who were dismissed from the communications, public works, and transportation secretariat and who are on a hunger strike in front of the metropolitan cathedral. The commission members are: Dr Enrique Aguilar Paz of the Innovation and Unity Party, Efraín Díaz Arrivillaga of the Christian Democratic Party, Nicolás Cruz Torres of the National Party of Honduras, Carlos Roberto Reyna of the Liberal Party of Honduras, Neftalí García Velásquez of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, Carlos Reyes of the Trade Union of Beverages and Related Industries Workers, and Francisco Alfredo Vasquez Vasquez of the Trade Union of the Honduran Social Security Institute Workers.

LIBERALS DEFEND GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN MANIFESTO

PA241459 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Manifesto issued by the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, in response to a recent communique issued by the National Party of Honduras, PNH, dated 21 November]

[Text] From the PLH to the Honduran people:

The PLH Central Executive Council, our party's highest body, which throughout Honduras' turbulent history has carried out great transformations in the economic, social, political, and cultural fields, is compelled to divert some of its attention from its efforts to work for the people's well-being, the preservation and strengthening of our democracy, the correct enforcement of law, and the continuation of the climate of harmony and peace that Hondurans of goodwill fortunately enjoy.

We are obliged to reply to the manifesto to the people issued at the national convention of the PNH faction led by [Ricardo] Zuniga, which was held in Tegucigalpa on 16 November. Showing a lack of responsibility and patriotism, the manifesto makes false and impudent charges against the government of the Republic, contending that Honduras is involved in what those at the waning PNH splinter groups convention described as the East-West confrontation. The impertinent spokesmen for Zuniga's faction, unable to hide their frustration, painted a gloomy picture that they alone see through their darkened lenses and their cloudy vision, which is impaired by their sectarian passions and insatiable thirst for power, contending that this negative situation exists, while apathy, incapacity, and lack of patriotism prevail in the government.

Only selfish and sick persons, who have not been able to overcome their complexes, can impudently express such gross absurdities before people who know them well and despise them.

It would be interesting to know what today's officious censors did when they were in power for over half a century. Did they issue any laws for social benefit? What was their real participation in the resolution of the border disputes with our neighbor countries? What did they do with the large sums of money they received in loans, for which many generations of Honduras will have to pay? Can those who submerged Honduras in prostration and backwardness while they got rich on the nation's resources talk about patriotism? All of our compatriots say no as one and agree with us that in their desperation and fretfulness, those at the Zuniguist convention have become narrow-minded and corrupted.

When the Liberal government took office, the country suffered from an unprecedented economic and financial crisis. The country was on the verge of total economic bankruptcy and dangerously near moral decay and a dislocation of our society's traditional values. During 3 short and difficult years, the current administration has recovered international credits with financial institutions. The stability of our currency has been maintained despite the harmful insinuations of those who want to increase their wealth at the expense of others' misery. Production has been increased, and the growth indicators are higher. The tranquillity in the agrarian field has been maintained through the legal and just application of the agrarian reform. Harmony between management and workers has been preserved. Laws to guarantee orderly and creative public administration, as well as harmony and social peace, have been issued. Moreover, the Honduran people live and practice their democracy and are perfecting their democratic institutions day by day.

Regarding the assertion that the government's foreign policy has been disastrous for national interests and has hurt the country's dignity and sovereignty, the PLH's Central Executive Council, with deep moral authority, states that for the first time in our history in matters of international relations, a correct and coherent foreign policy has been adopted in accordance with the interests of Honduras and in the interest of international coexistence. This policy has been based mainly on the initiative to internationalize peace, an initiative that has received the unanimous support of the Honduran people and which some distinguished members of the PLH presented to the presidents of several Latin American countries.

The Central American policy has been based on a repeated and coherent defense of the principles of peace, security, democracy, and cooperation for development. Honduras has been the most active country diplomatically in the quest for a peaceful, global, and regional solution to the Central American conflict. Despite the opposition of some Hondurans who have lent themselves to the defense of foreign interests, Honduras has found support in the Contadora Group and its documents, particularly the Contadora peace document that our country has accepted in essence, while requesting, in addition, the acceptance of obligations and a correct control of these obligations.

The PNH's statement is surprising because it denies the principles that in the past this political organization said it defended and which were expressed on various occasions during special meetings held between the government and the various political and economic sectors in the country.

This attitude can only be described as demagogic. By desperately criticizing the government and making irresponsible statements, they have adopted the same position as the Honduran leftists and have demonstrated a lack of principle and imagination that becomes worrisome for the country and for the members of the PNH.

If we interpret the statement made by the PNH, we could say that if the PNH were in power, it would have allowed the destabilizing actions of insurgent groups in our country; it would not have protested Nicaragua's intervention in our domestic affairs; it would not have opposed Nicaragua's arms buildup; it would have been pleased with Soviet intervention in Central America; and it would have done nothing to prevent other Central American democratic governments from falling under totalitarian rule.

The PNH statement says nothing about their approval of the executive branch's activities at the National Congress. Their lack of knowledge and responsibility is such that they blame the government for the East-West confrontation in Central America, especially for Nicaragua's alignment with Cuba and the USSR and for the huge and unjustified arms buildup. If this is patriotism, there is no doubt that you, gentlemen members of the PNH, have changed your values.

In the PNH's statement there is a taste of servility, of opportunism, and of a lack of knowledge on such delicate and important matters for our country. The PLH continues to state that the Honduran people can rest assured that the actions undertaken by the government in the area of foreign policy have been handled very seriously, with professionalism and civic responsibility, as well as with an ample spirit of national integration because in all matters of importance all sectors have been consulted and most of the high-ranking officials in the Foreign Secretariat are distinguished professionals who are members of the PNH and who have put forth their best efforts, not for the Liberal government, but for Honduras because foreign affairs transcend party interests and are of a very national nature.

Likewise, Zuniguists, if you wish the Constitution and laws to be respected, you must begin to do so.

Do not jeopardize the honor and dignity of the homeland by your desperate actions and statement. Do not confuse your traumas and frustrations with the homeland and its sacred interests.

The PLH's Central Executive Council urges the Zuniguists and all of the members of the party to join in the civil struggle, the public debate within the framework of truth and the law. The Honduran people will be the supreme judge.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA, VENEZUELA'S HERRERA CAMPINS MEET

PA231812 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday, Nicaraguan President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega and former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins discussed the situation Central America is experiencing as a result of the Reagan administration's policy of aggression. After the meeting between the two leaders at the diplomatic room of Managua's Augusto C. Sandino International Airport, Commander Daniel Ortega spoke about Herrera Campin's visit with members of the press.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Commander, can you give us your impression on the meeting with former President Herrera Campins?

[Ortega] Former President Herrera has made a very Latin American gesture in coming to Nicaragua. As you all know, he was very involved in the Central American problem and with Nicaragua. He came here several times while he was president. He continues to be concerned due to all the tense situations in the area as a result of U.S. policy toward the region.

[Reporter] Would you say that the visit of the former Venezuelan president manifests his rejection of the United States' aggressive policy in Central America?

[Ortega] World public opinion in general rejects the United States' policy of threats and the real danger of a U.S. intervention. Leaders in Latin America, Europe, other parts of the world, the Nonaligned Movement, and even in the United States have made statements against this policy of force. President Luis Herrera Campin's position is congruent with this spirit of protest taht seeks to put an end to intervention. He is in fact endorsing Nicaragua's efforts to find a peaceful and political solution to these problems.

[Reporter] What did the former Venezuelan president say about the aggression against Nicaragua?

[Ortega] We discussed the current situation. We made our concerns known to him, gave him our views on the situation, told him about the actions we are undertaking in Nicaragua to strengthen our defense in the capital, the other cities, and throughout the country in case we must face a U.S. intervention. Also, we told him about the efforts we continue to conduct in favor of peace. We are still maintaining talks with the United States at Manzanillo, where a new round of talks has just ended. [end recording]

We have just heard Commander Daniel Ortega in statements made after a meeting with former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who paid a 1-hour visit to Nicaragua last night.

Herrera Campins Offers Encouragement

PA231800 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said last night that we must all work for peace in Central America and make it clear that there are no plans to attack anyone.

[Begin Herrera recording] I am a man of goodwill. That is why I encouraged all efforts to achieve peace in Central America during my term in office, particularly the creation of the Contadora Group in January 1983. This group has greatly helped maintain peace in Central America. I believe that talks and discussions should continue and that it should be made clear that there are no plans to attack anyone. This will alleviate tension in those countries that feel threatened at any given moment. This is a task that all those who are concerned about peace must promote. [end recording]

The former Venezuelan president answered a question stating that the leaders of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] missed a great opportunity by refusing to participate in the Nicaraguan elections on 4 November.

[Begin recording] The opposition represented in the CDN was rightfully entitled to demand guarantees, prerogatives, and greater political opening as its conditions to take part in the election. However, my personal view is that the CDN missed a magnificent opportunity by not participating in the elections. If it had, it would have amassed considerable power, thus contributing, in a tangible and immediate way as opposed to vague and distant, to the solution of the critical situation that Nicaragua is facing right now. I hope that the national dialogue can achieve many things that the elections -- for many different reasons and positions maintained by various groups and individuals that must be respected -- could not. The national dialogue must not be interrupted in the face of outside threats. On the contrary, an outside threat should help make the dialogue more profound and serious. [end recording]

The Venezuelan political leader sent a message to Nicaraguan peasants and fighters in the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], reserves, and the patriotic military service. He said that they must maintain faith and optimism because times have changed and that Latin America is confident that the revolution will fully develop the pluralism it professes.

[Begin recording] Keep your faith, courage, love of freedom, and optimism in the conviction that times have changed. The things of the past cannot continue. Latin America trusts that Nicaragua's political and revolutionary process will reach the pluralist system that it professes. [end recording]

ORTEGA: 3,213 YOUTHS DIED BECAUSE OF U.S. 'TERRORISM'

PA261714 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president-elect, reported yesterday that 3,213 children and young people over the age of 13 have died in Nicaragua during the past 4 years as a result of U.S. terrorism. Speaking at the close of the Manuel de Jesus Rivera children's festival held in Granada, Ortega said that CIA mercenaries have murdered 134 children under the age of 12. He said that 3,213 children over the age of 13, who have also died because of the Reagan administration's criminal actions, must be added to this figure. He said that 6,239 children under 13 have been left orphans, while 37 children under 12 have been maimed as a result of military aggressions financed by the U.S. Government.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INCREASING MILITARIZATION OF REGION

PA231521 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 84 p 12

[Article by Stella Calloni]

[Text] Managua, (ANN) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has denounced here the possibility that the current U.S. military maneuvers in Central America and the Caribbean will become a direct invasion in the region. The "dissuasive or threatening" maneuvers carried out throughout 1984 in the conflict-ridden Central American region have contributed to a "covert" militarization and the reorganization of all the U.S. bases in the area with aggressive goals in mind.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan, trapped in the war machinery and backed by the arguments expressed in the Santa Fe document which outlined the "big stick" foreign policy, seems to be willing to try rapid and large operations to attain an "immediate military solution."

It is estimated that an effort is being made to prevent a gradual U.S. involvement, as was the case in Vietnam, with a high political price. The invasion of Grenada in 1983 is viewed as "an experience of a rapid action."

This U.S. strategy has led to the successive militarization of the countries where the United States has military bases. In Puerto Rico, political organizations and legislators recently charged that that nation, which has colony status, will be made a "spearhead of an aggression" and the Puerto Ricans who are National Guard members will be used as "cannon fodder."

In the past few months, the three military bases and other centers that the United States has in Puerto Rico have been especially active. These places include Vieques Island, a 34-square km territory, that was the site of an amphibious landing exercise during the "Ocean Venture 84" maneuvers that simulated situations similar to a disembarkment in Nicaragua. Vieques had the tragic mission of serving as a base during the U.S. intervention in Santo Domingo in 1965. In addition, it was the training and practice site for the "Ambar" operation which preceded the Grenada invasion.

Within the framework of this activity, Puerto Rico's Roosevelt Roads base, the most important of its kind in the world, has concentrated all the strength of the U.S. fleet in intimidatory deployments in Caribbean and Central American waters.

At the same time, 82d Airborne forces and rapid deployment forces have been involved in many exercises in Puerto Rico throughout 1984.

The National Guard garrison in Puerto Salinas, in the southern part of the country, is the training center for ground and airborne forces. The former Ramsey base is used for "exercises" of the B-52 planes (which decimated the Vietnamese territory), the KC-13 [as published] cargo planes, the C-4 (rapid deployment) planes, the F-16 fighters, and the armored units. Jointly with this supermilitarization of Puerto Rico, the "small maneuvers" to support the "Big Pine III" to be carried out in Honduras soon with a large mobilization of men and military equipment, have allowed the United States to introduce sophisticated weapons and expand its interventionist structure in that Central American country.

The U.S. military bases in Honduras form a steel belt that surround that country in areas bordering Nicaragua, in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Belize.

All the Central American countries are threatened by more than 20 bases and airstrips which make up the military structure for the intervention.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Southern Command, headquartered in the Panama Canal area, is also increasing the number of forces which can support a rapid mobilization, while the heavy C-130 cargo planes fly supplies to the counterrevolutionaries and the Salvadoran Army from Howard Air Force Base. All these bases, almost 50 of them, as well as those of Guantanamo in Cuba, Bahamas, Antigua, and the ones located in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and California in the United States, are involved in permanent activities, a constant alert, that can only have a single objective: a direct military intervention.

U.S. REARMING OF HONDURAN MILITARY DECRIED

PA262003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Reagan administration is trying to justify the rearming of Honduras "with the new invention" that Nicaragua will receive Czechoslovak-made L-39 aircraft, the Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA reported today. Officials of the U.S. Administration told THE WASHINGTON POST that the packing of Czechoslovak-made training aircraft had been detected on the docks of the Bulgarian port of Burgas, according to BARRICADA. The Washington officials said that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi might be the intermediary and the source of supply for the aircraft.

"Everything seems to indicate that these speculations on the L-39, a training biplane that will eventually be a gunship, are part of a new publicity offensive by the Reagan administration," the Managua paper noted. That "publicity offensive" is "to justify the rearming of Honduras and its own policy of constant hostility toward Nicaragua in public opinion," the paper, which is the official organ of the FSLN, reported.

According to the official paper, the new rumor about the L-39 aircraft "appears to have the same path as the thwarted version of the Soviet MIG's." At the beginning of this month, the government of Washington claimed that the Soviet ship Bakuriani, which was docked in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, contained boxes with MIG-21 aircraft. The Sandinist authorities denied that they had received or would receive modern combat aircraft.

BARRICADA also published a front-page report with the headline: "Honduras, Yankee Base Ready to Attack." The official paper, citing the U.S. NBC network, insists that "Honduras is negotiating for the acquisition of a fleet of modern F-5 warplanes with Reagan."

"Why do they want 232 combat airships and 69 fighter bombers?" the Sandinist paper asks regarding the strength of the Honduran Air Force. "The appalling offensive growth of the Honduran Air Force, the accelerated modernization of its Army, which received \$77.5 million in "aid" this year, and the increasing Yankee presence and 14 military airports are just causes for concern by its neighbors," BARRICADA concludes.

CORDOVA RIVAS SAYS U.S. INVASION 'LATENT THREAT'

PA2200409 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Here in Nicaragua, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met with national and international journalists at the International Press Club.

The breakfast press conference began with a round of questions and answers. Here is a part of one of Cordova Rivas' answers.

[Begin recording] Well, I think that the invasion threat has not abated. It is a latent threat; it is like having a poisonous snake in your yard and not knowing when it might bite.

In my opinion, the United States would never allow a revolutionary government such as the Sandinist government to exist in Latin America, because it claims that this would set a bad example for the rest of the continent. From its viewpoint as an empire, the U.S. Government cannot allow a government such as the Sandinist government to exist. They try to change its behavior, but never try to come to terms with our government or hold talks with us. Quite the contrary, the U.S. Government tries to twist the country's arm and cause the Sandinist government's downfall. Nicaragua must never yield to the empire. Nicaragua would be lost should it give the empire the slightest opportunity to enter. We would become a colony again. [end recording]

BORGE SAYS U.S. UNDERESTIMATES PEOPLE'S RESOLVE

PA262149 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez said yesterday that the estimates made by U.S. analysts on the consequences of an intervention in Nicaragua are subjective and very unrealistic. He was referring to an article published in LA PRENSA describing the Reagan administration's estimates on an invasion of Nicaragua. He added that the United States can never measure the resistance and combativeness of the Nicaraguan people.

[Begin Borge recording] It is very difficult to determine what would happen in Nicaragua if an invasion takes place, very difficult. Therefore, any opinion, especially from the United States, is subjective. They can make their estimates but they can never measure the dimension, the capacity of resistance of the people. There are several examples. This cannot be measured. Unfortunately, based on these analyses they often make political decisions that are out of proportion to the consequences that these decisions have. I am not referring to Nicaragua. All their evaluations have been subjective and they have planted a seed that has produced its fruit, a subjective seed. (?They have had their fruits) and have been defeated every time by the Nicaraguan revolution. [end recording]

MISKITO'S RIVERA DETAINED AT TEGUCIGALPA AIRPORT

PA231852 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose -- Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito leader of Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] was detained this morning at the airport in Tegucigalpa, where the authorities prohibited him from entering Honduras, the Nicaraguan Indian organization charged this afternoon in San Jose.

The Honduran authorities accorded the same treatment to another group of Misurasata leaders, including (Marco Opinto) second in command in Misurasata. (Opinto) had traveled from San Jose to meet with Rivera, who flew in from Miami. Rivera wanted to visit the Miskito refugees in the Mosquitia region, as he did in early September, to brief them on his tour of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, where he met with his compatriots, and on his talks with Sandinist leaders in October.

The Indian organization said Thursday night that it had no information on the whereabouts of the detained leaders. It also hinted that they might be in some section of the Tegucigalpa airport waiting for a flight to San Jose, Costa Rica.

CARRION SAYS CIA 'MIGHT KILL' BROOKLYN RIVERA

PA270132 Rome IPS in Spanish 0038 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (ANN) -- The FSLN National Directorate has warned Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] Indian leader Brooklyn Rivera that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) might attempt to kill him because he is interfering with U.S. Government objectives.

FSLN National Directorate member Commander Luis Carrion, in commenting on Brooklyn Rivera's arrest and deportation to Costa Rica by the Honduran Government, described the action as "nonsensical."

The Honduran Government's contention that Rivera's presence in the country affected "its policy of neutrality" is nonsense because there are other counterrevolutionary leaders, including Adolfo Calero and Steadman Fagoth, in that country, Carrion maintained.

Brooklyn Rivera was held for 33 hours, beginning on 24 November, as he was on his way to a meeting with representatives of the Indian communities that have established themselves in Honduras. "The Honduran Army did not let me move through the country probably in response to local or international pressure," Rivera stated after he was expelled from the country. "Honduras has created a very bad image for itself before world public opinion," he added.

In late October the Misurasata leader began talks with the Sandinist government to reach an understanding to benefit the more than 20,000 Indians currently in Honduras.

In this sense Carrion, who is deputy interior minister said that the CIA and the U.S. Government oppose efforts to find a political solution to the Miskito problem.

Carrion said that Rivera's life is in danger because he acts in contravention to the position of "U.S. imperialism." "He is even exposing himself to be killed, and we have warned him about this," Carrion stated.

The Sandinist commander is one of the Nicaraguan Government's representatives to meet with Rivera, and he hopes to meet with him next month, it was reported. If an understanding with Rivera is reached, he explained, it is very possible that the Miskitos will return from Honduras. Neither Steadman Fagoth nor Honduran guardsmen will be able to stop them, he added.

The Nicaraguan Indian community is currently split into three organizations. In addition to Misurasata, there is Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura], headed by Fagoth, and organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos [Misatan], a recently created organization working inside Nicaragua to obtain benefits for the Indians.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC AID

PA221607 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A few minutes ago Anselmo Sule, Latin American vice president of the Socialist International, met with Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera. During the meeting, the social democratic leader repudiated and condemned Ronald Reagan's warmongering aggressiveness against Nicaragua. He also repudiated the Reagan administration's obstruction of the Contadora Group's peace document. Chilean Anselmo Sule also proposed that the Socialist International promote economic and financial aid for Nicaragua. Here is an excerpt of Anselmo Sule's remarks:

[Begin recording] Through a note that I will send to Companero Willy Brandt, the Socialist International president, whose position has been clearly and emphatically in support of the work by Nicaragua, I will request that we hold a meeting to try to create an emergency organization to help resolve Nicaragua's economic and financial problems.
[end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ ON ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PLANS

PA211226 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, said yesterday that the revolution's strategy to carry out a transformation project within a production plan that permits the progressive application of industrial techniques "clashes with the intransigent stance of the U.S. Government and all its aggression and terror apparatus that has been unleashed against Nicaragua."

He opened a meeting on geology and mining being held at the Cesar Augusto Silva convention center with the participation of 400 Central America, European, and Latin American delegates to exchange their experiences.

Ramirez said that, among the changes to transform the national reality, the revolution has nationalized natural resources. He also said that the nationalization of mines 5 years ago meant the payment of an old national debt against a past of foreign intervention and exploitation of Nicaragua. This nationalization returned to miners their dignity and rights that had been trampled upon by transnational companies from abroad.

He praised the miners' work and said that during the past 5 years they produced 280,000 ounces of gold with much effort in very difficult conditions. He added that plans are underway to expand this production throughout the country, open other lead and zinc mines, and reactivate other mining projects on the Atlantic, Chontales and the Pacific for mineral production.

In addition, plans for geothermal and hydroelectric energy generation are underway, as well as agricultural and industrial production for food processing and export goods and timber and fishing and exploitation. He said: "Our reality, however, is that we have not been able to carry out an economic transformation plan without arousing the fury of those who formerly dominated this country politically, socially, and economically." He also mentioned the acceleration of destruction and terror imposed by the U.S. Administration during the past few days against the country.

"It would be only too worrisome for us if we had to face destruction, siege, and terrorism against our material resources. What is more important, lives have been destroyed during this campaign of indescribable official vandalism paid for with U.S. Government funds." Ramirez mentioned the succession of murders and abductions of agronomists and bank technicians, all FSLN militants. "Cooperative members, peasant families and children have been saved from disease by the revolution while counterrevolutionaries are bent on destroying their lives."

NUNEZ SAYS COUNTRY TO MAINTAIN PLURALISTIC SYSTEM

PA220349 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez said today that Nicaragua will not become another Cuba and will maintain its pluralistic political system of a mixed economy as the only viable alternative at this time. For Nunez, top government negotiator with the opposition parties, the organizations that did not participate in the election have made a historical mistake and could be excluded from the development of the political system.

In an interview with THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in Managua, the commander said that it is not realistic to think that Nicaragua can suddenly overcome all of its serious problems and be like Cuba. He also said that Sandinism will never be oriented toward a reformist system such as the Social Christian political processes in Latin America because this would be suicide for the Sandinist revolution.

WHEELOCK: 34,000 MEN READY TO DEFEND COFFEE HARVEST

PA261800 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform [midinra] minister, said that more than 34,000 men are ready and willing to defend the coffee harvest in view of the counter-revolutionaries' threats to destroy production units if the harvest is begun. He added that in view of these threats the stance of Nicaraguans should be to struggle because what the contras want is to hit the nation's economy.

[Begin Wheelock recording] The decision has been made. We will harvest our coffee at all costs. [Words indistinct] this effort will increase the 6th region's combativeness. We will rise in arms in this region and we will struggle for this victory. This will be the response of the Nicaraguan people and government. [end recording]

70 PERCENT OF COFFEE HARVEST ALREADY SOLD

PA251934 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca reports that seventy percent of this year's coffee production, estimated at 1,250,000 quintals, has already been contracted by the International Coffee Organization. The International Coffee Organization has a basic annual quota of 874,820 quintals, with the remaining 30 percent going to the Western European countries, the United States, and some Asian countries. It has been estimated that the present harvest will bring the country some \$145 million in foreign exchange, since a quintal of coffee is now priced at \$135 on the international market.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY STORING BASIC STAPLES

PA242302 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministry's warehouses are full of the staples that military personnel and the people in general will need to satisfy their basic food demands in the event of a U.S. invasion, Ramon Cabrales, guerrilla commander and deputy domestic trade minister, has said. He said that eight basic products are being distributed to the population despite the problems the country is facing.

[Begin Cabrales recording] So far, we have not had any problem. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has seen to it that the people receive the eight basic products, despite the difficulties we are facing. Corn, sorghum, and beans have been mostly collected. We are trying to store as much as we can of the basic products. The peasants are cooperating in this aspect. However, what is important is to be prepared in case of an aggression. One of our main goals has been to be prepared in case there is war. So far, we have been successful in this aspect. As a matter of fact, we are only one of a few organizations that have taken the necessary provision in case of war. The Sandinist Defense Committees, with which we are working in close coordination on several important tasks, will guarantee that the people receive the supplies we have in storage. [end recording]

PASTORA CLAIMS SEIZURE OF ATLANTA RIVER PORT

PA270316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Pastora has announced the seizure of the Nicaraguan Atlantic port of Atlanta. The seizure of this main river port at the Punta Gorda River in southeast Nicaragua was announced by guerrilla commander Eden Pastora this afternoon. After keeping the port, 60 km from the San Juan River, under seige for 6 months, the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance finally took control, dislodging the Sandinist People's Army forces. According to a communique released this afternoon, the (Sierra) Commando, unit led by (Franklin Inchan), completed this action, which culminated yesterday with the complete seizure and cleanup of the port. There have been no reports of casualties.

FDN CLAIMS DOWNING OF SOVIET-MADE HELICOPTER

PA231413 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2121 GMT 22 Nov 84

[By Anne-Marie O'Connor]

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today foreign journalists were not allowed to visit the region in Nicaragua where a Soviet-made helicopter crashed yesterday, because of clashes underway in the area. A communique from the Defense Ministry stated that the aircraft crashed due to poor visibility, and that it was an accident. Ministry officials said that intense clashes between rebels from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) and government troops had continued, and that it would be unsafe to visit the zone.

In Honduras, FDN spokesman Frank Arana said that the rebels downed the helicopter during the struggle that involved 1,000 anti-Sandinist insurgents in the Pantasma region in the northern Department of Jinotega.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO -- The Mexican Communications and Transport Secretariat and the Nicaraguan Construction Ministry recently signed a cooperation agreement. It includes the training of technical personnel and technical assistance in various construction fields. The agreement was signed by Nicaraguan Construction Minister Commander Mauricio Valenzuela. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandion in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Nov 84 PA]

CASTRO CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

PA260444 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party. The congratulations, published in the newspaper SCINTEIA, express the wish of the Communist Party of Cuba that the decisions and resolutions of the Romanian Communists' 13th congress will be successful. Ceausescu also received congratulations from the top leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the DPRK, Mongolia, Hungary and Ethiopia.

MALMIERCA, MOZAMBIQUE COUNTERPART BEGIN TALKS

FL270210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Official Conversations between the Ministries of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique began today in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, in Havana. Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and minister of foreign relations, headed the Cuban delegation, which includes Giraldo Mazola, vice minister, Manuel Torres, Cuban ambassador to Mozambique, and Martin Mora, director of Sub-Saharan Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

At the end of today's conversations, Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country, placed a floral wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Marti.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS WITH KAMPUCHEA

FL241700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The second session of the Cuba-Kampuchea intergovernmental commission has begun today in the Hotel Sierra Maestra. Pedro Guelmes, Central Committee member and Cuban minister of communications, and Khun Chhy, Kampuchean minister of communications, transportation, and posts, presided over the meeting.

During this meeting, the two sides will study the results of bilateral cooperation in agriculture, public health, communications, and other aid given by Cuba in the fields of fishing and sports.

POLITBURO MEMBER CROMBET CHAIRS CEMA MEETING

FL270156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] In the Havana Palace of Conventions, the 64th meeting of the standing CEMA commission for cooperation in the chemical industry sector has begun. The opening session was presided over by Pedro Miret, Politburo member, Jaime Crombet, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Marcos Portal, minister of basic industries and chief of the Cuban delegation. The meeting will study the tasks established by the 39th CEMA meeting held recently in Cuba and prepare a report on the development of the chemical industry with assistance from CEMA members.

CEMA NAVAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING ENDS WITH ACCORD

FL261458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The 57th meeting of the fourth naval construction section of CEMA's standing commission for cooperation in machine building has ended with the signing of a document. Representatives from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland, Romania, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, and Bulgaria attended the meeting.

The document covers the accords which were reached at the meeting, the extension of accords in the specialty of building ships and naval equipment for the 1986-90 5-year period, the 1985 work plan, and the standardization plan. Cuba will be signing the two agreements during the first quarter of 1985, for the first time, which will guarantee the construction of ships and naval equipment components and allow for the substitution of imports from the capitalist world.

REPORTAGE OF SOCIALIST JUSTICE MINISTERS MEETING

Nicaraguan Minister Speaks

FL212020 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] During the session of the eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries, Nicaraguan Minister of Justice Dr Ernesto Castillo spoke of the threats of Yankee imperialism against his homeland.

[Begin recording] We expelled the Spanish, we threw out William Walker. Imperialism has not ceased to attack our small country and, hiding behind the disastrous doctrine of manifest destiny, we have suffered various U.S. invasions. Augusto Sandino, our general of free men, brought together all the rebelliousness of our people and expelled the Yankee imperialists, who decided to punish this act by an army of peasants by murdering our general of free men, and they imposed on us the dynasty of the Somozas, under which we suffered for more than 40 years. The struggle of our people during that said period was headed by the FSLN. Thousands of our best sons sacrificed their lives in response to our people's desire for liberty. The leader of the Sandinist people's revolution, Carlos Fonseca, used the teachings of Sandino, brought together all that experience and, for this reason, our vanguard, on 19 July 1979, made possible that for which the best sons of Nicaragua had died.

Unfortunately, imperialism has not stopped attacking our people. In the very beginning, it decided to destroy the revolution: financial blockades; the financing of the counter-revolution, argued shamefully in its own congress; covert action through Somozist mercenaries; the murder of the civilian population; bombing attacks; the mining of our ports; and in short, all that which is now not covert but rather a prelude to direct aggression by the military forces of American imperialism. [end recording]

Escalona Speaks at Session

FL220046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Dr Juan Escalona, Central Committee member and Cuba's justice minister, had backed Bulgaria's demand for Sergey Antonov to have full rights during his trial. He has been accused, in Italy, of participating in an attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II. Escalona, who spoke at the third meeting of the eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries, being held in Havana, also supported Nicaragua's right to build a free nation, against U.S. threats.

Ministers Presented Award

FL230200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, has bestowed on the foreign representatives attending the eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries the gold medal distinction as illustrious guests of Havana.

Support for Nicaragua Noted

FL240225 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries ended today in Havana with the approval of a final accord, a call for disarmament and peace, and a statement on Nicaragua.

[Begin [name indistinct] recording -- broadcast in progress] ...That is how, the funding and outfitting of thousands of mercenaries against Nicaragua, the systematic aerial spying, the violations of its sovereign territorial waters by battleships, the pressure on neighboring countries in order to involve them in those types of activities, the so-called military maneuvers which continue indefinitely along areas bordering Nicaragua, and so on. These and other aggressive activities in the political, economic, and military areas, which the United States openly resorts to, are strongly condemned by those attending this conference. [end recording]

Later, the heads of delegations signed [word indistinct] which described as very positive the noteworthy work carried out by those countries which were represented at the meeting on the issues of strengthening democracy and socialist legality, and the perfecting and effectiveness of the juridical and legal work.

Ministers Call for Disarmament

FL241420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] In closing the eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries, Cuban Minister of Justice Juan Escalona said: This meeting has had the positive result of drawing us together and helping us to understand each other better as builders of a new society. Escalona said forums like this one can be held only among revolutionaries building socialism. Moments before the close of the conference, the delegates approved a call for disarmament and peace, pointing out the danger of nuclear war due to the increased arms race unleashed by the most aggressive circles of the United States. The document notes that the present international situation is worsening because of the persistence of hot spots and regional conflicts. It affirms that a stable and lasting peace will be possible only if, together with the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, serious steps are taken to establish just international economic relations and eliminate the growing gap between the developed and developing countries.

R. CASTRO PRESENTS BADGES AFTER 'FORTRESS-84'

FL261422 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] During the final phase of "Fortress-84," an exercise which provided good training for directorate organs of the City of Havana Province, Army General Raul Castro presented badges of accreditation to Havana's provincial and municipal presidents and members of the Councils of Defense [CDR].

The ceremony was held at the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], at which party and government leaders, generals, chiefs, and FAR and ministry officials were present. Raul Castro presented the first badge to Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member, first party secretary of Havana, and president of his CDR.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura said the new badges symbolized the party as the sole leadership, the people's active participation in the defense of its revolution, and Cuba's combative and historic traditions. Machado Ventura added that those wearing the badges were the recipients of the party's and the people's trust for having completed tasks assigned to them for the defense of the fatherland. He said the badges were not a military ranking system, but a wartime hierarchy for the party and state leadership apparatus.

The closing speech was made by Army General Raul Castro, second party secretary and FAR minister, who summarized the tasks and efforts made to transform the City of Havana Province into a bastion of the revolution.

The first party secretaries of the other provinces also took part in the ceremony as guests, and Raul congratulated them on having obtained satisfactory results in their work in preparing for the country's defense.

CECE DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRG BUSINESSMEN

FL270048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba has always been and always will be in favor of diversifying and increasing its trade and international relations, and believes that peace is the basic condition for doing so. These words were spoken today in Bonn by Raul Taladrid, acting vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation (CECE), who heads a Cuban government and business delegation to the third economic meeting with representatives of FRG enterprises.

LUANDA STRESSES 'REAFFIRMATION OF SOLIDARITY'

FL261312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The press in Luanda has emphasized Cuba's reaffirmation of solidarity with Angola, in spite of being immersed in production and defense reinforcement tasks because of a possible attack. Both the local radio and the JORNAL DE ANGOLA refer to statements made by the Cuban people reflecting their favorable opinion of the report sent by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Dos Santos' report documents the steps taken by Angola to achieve an effective peace in southern Africa, and the platform which was presented to the United States and South Africa for obtaining Namibia's true independence.

U.S. 'WAR REHEARSALS' TO LEAD TO INTERVENTION

PA231824 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The gigantic deployment of U.S. soldiers and the U.S. military infrastructure installed in Honduras are evidently part of preparations to create the conditions for Washington's eventual direct intervention in Central America. While the Pentagon continues its war rehearsals in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Central American Pacific Coast, two new joint military exercises began in Honduras with the participation of U.S. troops, not far from the Nicaraguan border.

The Honduran Armed Forces high command reported that the "Lempira" maneuvers, and the second and third phases of the so-called "King's Guard" maneuvers are currently under way. Five Honduran infantry battalions and some 700 U.S. soldiers are participating in the "Lempira" exercises, which cover the entire Honduran northwestern region. These military maneuvers are scheduled to end on 28 November with a big assault on an assumed guerrilla redoubt. The "King's Guard" maneuvers include joint air operations with A-37 planes and training of troops with Ranger units in Mocoron, in the Honduran region of La Mosquitia, which borders on Nicaragua. These exercises began by simulating a blockade of the sea outlets at the Gulf of Fomesca, whose sovereignty is shared in the Pacific by Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

In addition, Honduran Navy vessels, supported by U.S. warships, will conduct an operation to remove rubbish accumulated at the mouth of the Amatingni River, Gracias a Dios Department, which borders on Nicaragua and where CIA-backed counterrevolutionary groups have established bases.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently repoted that an incursion of U.S. troops in El Salvador would be included in the "King's Guard" military maneuvers in December. The daily admitted that the main objective of these military maneuvers will be to help the Salvadoran regime defeat the guerrillas and at the same time support the counterrevolutionary groups attacking Nicaragua from Honduras.

Honduras is also the site for preparations for a new version of the "Big Pine" maneuvers, devised by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, which the United States plans to carry out in early 1985. In addition, the U.S. high command plans to carry out new demonstrations of force in Honduras next year, as well as military engineering works at Palmerola Base, headquarters of the staff commanders of the U.S. troops stationed in Honduras.

Additionally, training exercises for reconnaissance and armored units [unidades de reconocimiento y blindado] are taking place in the southern Choluteca Department, bordering Nicaragua. U.S. troops are also participating in exercises at the Regional Military Training and Security Center in Puerto Castilla, a U.S. air-sea base located on the Caribbean coast. These preparations are evidence of the U.S. Government's aggressive plans in Central America, and corroborate the possibility of a direct U.S. military intervention in the region, even though the Pentagon insists on denying this.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR PUERTO RICO ATTACKED

PA211650 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The world has been warned repeatedly about the danger U.S. domination of Puerto Rico poses to world peace, in view of the fact that U.S. military presence on that Caribbean island is growing. Recently, Puerto Rico has become an integral part of the U.S. nuclear structure, and a test lab for U.S. attacks on Latin America and the Caribbean. In his last annual report, Puerto Rico's governor stressed that \$50 million in the U.S. budget had been assigned to expand the U.S. military and industrial complex on that island.

Although Washington has refused to admit its arms race plans for Puerto Rico, the UN Decolonization Committee continues receiving many reports on this. Recently, Puerto Rico's Bar Association charged that the Roosevelt Roads Naval Base, located on the island's eastern coast, has the necessary facilities to store, control, and use nuclear weapons.

The central offices of Admiral Diego Hernandez, commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, of long-range weapons are located in Roosevelt Roads. Adm Hernandez has said that his base is where the orchestra rehearses before its public presentations, in a clear reference to the military maneuvers.

Within this escalation of Puerto Rico's militarization, the Ramey Air Force Base used by the Strategic Air Command as a nuclear base was reopened a few months ago. In order to do so, it has been said that the planes are not permanently on the base, and only arrive there on stopovers.

The expansion of military bases in Puerto Rico and the presence of the commandos stationed in Aguada, Sabana Seca, Roosevelt Roads, and Ramey are directly linked to the nuclear forces, which makes Puerto Rico an integral part of the U.S. nuclear structure, and thus, a springboard for future nuclear attacks in the region.

Another important aspect in the plans for Puerto Rico militarizing plans has been the transformation of the Puerto Rican National Guard, whose initial functions were to protect the population, but whose members have become regular U.S. Army troops. More than 200 members of the Puerto Rican National Guard participated in the "Big Pine" maneuvers carried out in Honduras early this year.

The United States, not satisfied with making Puerto Rico a U.S. colony, is also increasingly transforming that island into a nuclear base pointed at the peoples of our America and the world.

U.S.-HONDURAN TREATY, BASE COMPLETE ESCALATION

FL261912 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon's decision to establish a permanent military base in Honduras and to set up a military treaty between Washington and Tegucigalpa shows that the United States believes conditions have sufficiently matured and it is now time to complete its military escalation in Honduras. Until now, the Yankee presence in that country was considered by the White House to be temporary. In this way the United States permanently establishes itself in Central America. This allows it to continue to increase its military escalation in the region, and especially to increase its aggressiveness against Nicaragua and its intervention in El Salvador.

In recent years, Yankee military aid to Honduras has increased. This year, Washington gave nearly \$80 million in weapons and equipment to the Honduran military leadership, not including the increase in the direct U.S. military presence in that country through maneuvers in which more than 30,000 U.S. soldiers have participated. As part of this aid, the United States has built numerous airports and installed a regional military training center in Puerto Castilla. Moreover, Washington carries out its undeclared war from Honduras against Nicaragua by using mercenaries in the service of the CIA.

The recent decision to sign a military treaty and install a permanent base in Honduras is a formal step by the Pentagon to give a degree of legality to its intervention in the area. As has been reported in Managua, the planned mutual military assistance pact between Honduras and the United States and the establishment of a permanent Yankee military base in that country could be the first step toward establishing the legal basis for military intervention in Nicaragua. After the agreement is signed, any self-provocation against Honduras invented by the Pentagon could be the spark that permits the United States to start a war.

COMMENTARY VIEWS INDUSTRIALIZATION ACHIEVEMENTS

PA211804 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cuba is showing that despite the many inconveniences that a poor country might come across in its development, there is a real chance for achieving industrialization and improving the people's socioeconomic conditions every day. From 1981 to 1983, Cuba's general social product increased by 21 percent while in the rest of Latin America it decreased by slightly over 3 percent during the same period. In Western Europe it increased by 1.3 percent, and in the United States, by 3.5 percent.

This year, when the prices of sugar in the international market have dropped to almost \$0.04 [quantity not specified], Cuba's economy has continued expanding, and during the first 6 months of 1984, industry increased by 8.8 percent, agriculture by 6.4 percent, and construction almost reached a 20 percent increase.

In Cienfuegos Province, which is one of the country's 14, the current capacity to produce electrical energy is 30 times what it was prior to the revolution's victory less than 26 years ago. Cienfuegos, which is only a sample of the industrialization process begun in Cuba in 1959, has the biggest fertilizer and cement factories in this country, with capacities of 400,000 tons and 1.65 million tons, respectively. Some of the factories built in Cienfuegos include those for manufacturing irrigation equipment, glucose, flour, fodder, torula, cheeses, and ice cream. Cienfuegos also has a new sugar mill, an industrial fishing complex, a plant for the manufacture of prefabricated homes, and a terminal for the bulk loading of sugar.

The industrialization of this important Cuban province located in the center of the island has not stopped, and two of the revolution's most important projects are being erected there. One is an electronuclear plant, whose generators will produce over 1.6 million kilowatts of electricity. The other huge project currently being built in Cienfuegos is a new oil refinery that can process 6 million tons per year and produce 200,000 tons of basic fuel oils.

Something very important in connection with Cuba's industrial development: All these projects are built by Cuban rather than foreign companies. Prior to 1959, whenever a somewhat complex project was built, even a sugar mill, U.S. companies would send personnel to build it. This is no longer the case. We receive only advice and cooperation from the socialist technicians and engineers.

Cuba's industrial development, as President Fidel Castro has explained, is accompanied by forceful social growth. In other underdeveloped countries, transnationals and private capital invest in factories, but do not construct a single home for the workers, or build a single recreational center, school, or hospital. Suffice it to say that 4,500 homes are being built for those who will work in the electronuclear plant in Cienfuegos alone.

However, Cienfuegos is not the only beneficiary of this industrial boom. This situation is evident in all of the country's provinces. For instance, in Moa, Holguin, a nickel factory with a capacity to produce 30,000 tons will be in full operation in 1 and 1/2 years. Another factory with similar capacity is being built nearby. It is thus estimated that in the year 2000 Cuba will be producing almost 100,000 tons of nickel per year. In other provinces, several thermoelectrical plants are currently under construction. The most important such plant, east of Havana, has a capacity for 1.2 million kilowatts. These are just a few examples of the advances made toward the industrialization of the country. These are specific developments, which our enemies cannot deny through their anti-Cuban campaigns.

IPS: SIGNING OF NEW IMF AGREEMENT IMMINENT

PA241531 Rome IPS in Spanish 0223 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 Nov (IPS) -- Interior Secretary Lieutenant General Ramiro Matos Gonzalez today warned that the authorities will not permit public order to be disrupted when the government announces the signing of a definitive agreement with the IMF. In addition, Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco hinted during a talk to U.S. Peace Corps members that the contingent (standby) agreement being negotiated with the IMF will be signed shortly.

Matos Gonzalez, formerly Armed Forces minister, said that "man, when he stumbles the first time, tries not to stumble again over the same stone." This was interpreted as an allusion to the bloody incidents in April. At the same time, more than 100 civilians lost their lives during demonstrations to protest government-adopted measures within the framework of an agreement signed with the IMF in January that included better terms.

Recently, Hugo Bracho, president of the Dominican businessmen's association, said that the new agreement with the IMF is "imminent" and that the people should "brace themselves for another bitter pill." The standby agreement is aimed at enabling the country to face balance of payment problems. The nation has been affected by a severe crisis that includes a \$3-billion foreign debt, 35-percent unemployment, 45-percent underemployment, and significant fiscal deficit. The measures adopted after the better-term agreement was signed in January were aimed at "reorganizing the economy" through salary control, liberalization of prices and imports, and unofficial devaluation of the Dominican currency.

During his talk with the volunteers in the Peace Corps, a U.S. Government organization, Blanco said that the economic crisis has taken on a political character because "considerable political willingness is required to take the necessary measures to face problems." The leader of the social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, criticized the consequences of the measures demanded by the IMF and said that the indispensable economic adjustments must not be made at the expense of halting the peoples' development and progress. He said, however, that these measures are necessary because the IMF is one of several international organizations that seek solutions to the problems of various countries. Jorge Blanco also asserted that solving the crisis demands both international and domestic willingness to grant greater economic assistance, particularly on the part of the United States, so as not to stop development. He added that, domestically, an awareness of the necessity of the adjustment measures is required.

PETROLEUM OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

FL261838 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 84 p 9

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpts] President of the Dominican Petroleum Refinery (Refidom) Leopoldo Espaillat Nanita said yesterday that a new price increase in gasoline and other petroleum derivatives would depend on whether the government accepted IMF demands. He added that President Salvador Jorge Blanco was trying very hard to reduce "as much as possible" the impact of IMF demands on the national economy.

Former President Juan Bosch said on Monday that faced with new IMF demands, the government would be forced to increase the price of a gallon of gasoline to five pesos, and that liquid gas, propane, and electricity prices would also be increased. Bosch said these increases would probably be announced in January.

Espaillet Nanita said that "all of Professor Bosch's observations are based on the assumption that the Dominican Government would agree to demands presented by the IMF."

Espaillet Nanita, who is also director of the Dominican Revolutionary Party's technical department, said that the organization as a party had not participated in the negotiations between the government and the IMF, but that it was waiting to see what would result.

PLD LEADER DENIES POLITICAL MANEUVERING

FL261956 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 20 Nov 84 pp 1, 10

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpts] Former President Juan Bosch denied yesterday that a large movement was working to destabilize constitutional order, and said that the Armed Forces had been poorly informed when they reported such a plan.

He also made clear that the fact that the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD] had asked for a salary increase for the military and the police did not mean that it was to "politically" instigate these military sectors. Bosch said that the PLD statement should be seen as a call for "basic justice."

On the existence of a plot against the government which Cuervo Gomez [Secretary of State of Armed Forces] had reported, he said that had been invented by others.

Bosch, who is also PLD president, denied that Cuba, the Soviet Union, or Nicaragua were financing Dominican politicians' activities with the purpose of violating constitutional order. Bosch added that the revolutions which have taken place in the country had never used money or any other type of backing provided by foreign nations. Bosch was speaking at a press conference in his private office, and PLD leader Dr Euclides Gutierrez was also present.

On the PLD petition to increase salaries of the military and police, Bosch said that this was not political propaganda, because this party "is not interested in political propaganda." He added that "we are asking for this because, although General Cuervo Gomez is not aware of it, the political parties do represent sectors of the population." Bosch said that in the case of the PLD, the party represented "the workers, the poor peasants, and the lowest paid public employees, and among these are the police and the soldiers."

BARBADOSPRIME MINISTER RULES OUT EARLY GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL242130 Bridgetown CANA in English 0007 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 23, CANA -- Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams has again ruled out the likelihood of an early general election. Barbadians have two more Christmases before general elections, Adams declared this morning, minutes after his ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) won a hard fought by-election in the northern parish of St Peter.

BLP economist Owen Arthur, 35, carried off the seat in his second attempt with a comfortable 238-vote victory over schoolteacher Mrs Sybil Leacock of the opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP). The vote count, which ended in the early hours of today, gave Arthur 3,145 to Mrs Leacock's 2,907, and 24 for Martin Cadogan of the newly formed St Peter Constituency Council.

Yesterday's by-election -- the second in the same constituency in four months -- had little of the high drama of the initial July 19 poll, which was won by Mrs Leacock by a single vote after a hotly disputed late night re-count. On an application by Arthur, the high court, however, declared the previous election result null and void. The by-election result restored the BLP's 17-10 majority in the 27-seat House of Assembly. Speaker of Parliament and former BLP representative for St Peter Burton Hinds resigned this year due to ill health and, for the one day Mrs Leacock sat in Parliament, the DLP had increased its 1981 seat tally to 11. The next general election here is constitutionally due in 1986.

GRENADAPOLITICAL PARTIES CLASH AS CAMPAIGN HEATS UP

FL231754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1452 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 23, CANA -- The political left and the moderates in Grenada are caught up in a verbal row over ideology and foreign allegiance, as campaigning heats up for the first general election here in eight years. The leftists, who took power in a 1979 coup and lost it after bitter in-fighting that led to a 1983 U.S.-led invasion, have described the moderates as mimic men who take their orders from Washington. The centrists, on the other hand, have dubbed the left-wingers traitors and people who have to await instructions from the communist leadership in Moscow and Havana.

The active left here is essentially the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), a splinter group from slain Prime Minister Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM), and the moderates in the controversy come from a three-party alliance called the New National Party (NNP). The two parties, formed in the aftermath of the invasion, have repeatedly attacked each other in the build-up to the December 3 general election.

One of the 15 NNP candidates, lawyer Francis Alexis, said the MBPM was incapable of its own decisions, having to await instructions from Cuba and the Soviet Union. Dr Alexis said the leftists had been encouraging youths not to register to vote until the party had been instructed by Moscow and Havana to take part in the poll. Those involved with the MBPM, he said, lack credibility because they have sold out the birthrights of the people.

MBPM leader Kendrick Radix, on the other hand, said the NNP was a tool of the Americans, who he claimed are trying to have the party installed as the next elected government here through a secret plan involving the take-over of the elections office.

Radix, who was industrialisation minister in Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), warned that if the election is not free and democracy is not restored, the people will have a revolution like they did in 1979 when the Eric Gairy government was toppled. We have looked and we have seen that the Yankees came and they thought they had conquered Grenada, but they have not conquered one inch of Grenada, he declared. They might have the money, but the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement has the masses of the people. Radix also claimed that the Americans and members of the alliance had been trying to create ill feelings towards the leftists by telling the electorate the MBPM would take over their lands and homes if it won the election. He said the leftists had a record of achievements, including improving the transportation sector and the marketing of local commodities.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

PRIME MINISTER SEEKS VENEZUELAN OIL PACT

FL221314 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Netherlands Antilles Prime Minister Maria Liberia-Peters said yesterday that a new oil supply agreement between Venezuela and Shell Refinery in Curacao could save the plant from threatened closure. But she said prospects remain bleak for an Exxon refinery on the island of Aruba, whose closure early next year already has been announced. Mrs Liberia-Peters is in Venezuela on a 3-day official visit and met yesterday with Petroleos de Venezuela President (Briguito Naterra) and announced afterwards that Shell wanted to buy increased quantities of Venezuelan crude to keep its island refinery operating. Exxon has said it cannot operate its plant profitably under current conditions, according to Mr (Naterra). He added that Petroleos de Venezuela cannot change the offer without compromising its own business interests. The Netherlands Antilles leader said if one plant could be maintained, it would save the island group from suffering the consequences of simultaneous closure of its two biggest industries.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ELECTION OUTCOME VIEWED AS DEFEAT FOR CHAMBERS

FL271314 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The votes have been counted in the Tobago election and the results are viewed as a defeat for Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers. Up for grabs in yesterday's elections were Tobago's 12 House of Assembly seats. The opposition Democratic Action Congress won 11 of the seats, and Prime Minister Chambers' People's National Movement won only one. The Democratic Action Congress thus increases its majority in the House of Assembly from 8 to 11 seats. The elections in Tobago had been seen as a test of the popularity of Prime Minister Chambers whose party was hoping to gain a majority; instead it lost three seats. The Tobago House was established in 1980 to give the island of 44,000 people a certain degree of autonomy from its larger sister 22 miles away, Trinidad.